"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
T indications for to-day in this city and neighborhood are cloudy and colder, brisk northwesterly winds.

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VOL. XLVI...NO. 14,249. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, APRIL 20, 1897.—FOURTEEN PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market nervous and weak.
Wheat, 80¾; corn, 30¼; cotton, 7 5-16.

LEGISLATURE.—There were 321 bills on the calendar of the Senate ready for final passage last night. An amendment to the Raines law was introduced providing that in the territory to be annexed to New York the liquor tax shall be the same after Jan. 1 as it now is. Each house passed a number of bills. The Assembly passed the high-hat measure. There is much confusion over the Civil Service bill.—Page 4.

FOREIGN.—The Parnellite Convention will meet in Dublin to-day and demand from Great Britain certain rights claimed to be due to Ireland. Great floods are threatening to devastate certain portions of New Zealand. Four new Cardinals were appointed by the Pope yesterday.—Page 3.

Page 1.

"Joe" Kelley, the alleged murderer of Bank Cashier Stickney of Somersworth, N. H., was caught yesterday in Montreal.

Two defeats of the Spaniards are reported from Cuba. In one case a band of guerillas was entrapped and cremated alive. In the other a force of Spaniards was beaten by the insurgents.

Europe is considering the expediency of ordering the international fleets to leave Cretan waters and watch the fighting with a view to localizing it if necessary by intervention. Lord Salisbury is urging Turkey and Greece to stop hostilities at the present stage. France has notified Greece that she would not permit the acquisition of territory by either contestant.

The Turks still hold the Milouna Pass, which they are fortifying preparatory to a Greek attack. Edhem Pasha's efforts to cut off the retreat of the Greek Army was defeated, and he just escaped being caught. The Greeks were successful at Reveni, and they expect Preveza, on the Gulf of Arta, which they are bombarding, to fall. The Greeks have crossed into Epirus 25,000 strong.

Page 2.

Fire Engine No. 18 of Brooklyn, while on the way to a fire last night, was overturned.

Officers at the Brooklyn Navy Yard were deeply interested in the struggle between Greece and Turkey, and gave many facts in regard to coast defenses and the strength of the opposed navies.

Greeks in this city, while anxious to go home and fight the Turks, are so poor that few can get away. Some have sailed on cattleships, to work their way across. An appeal has been sent to the American churches by Father Agathodoros, pastor of the Greek Church, asking money to aid Greece.

United States Army officers sympathize with Greece, but expect Turkey to win the war. No neutrality proclamation is likely to be issued by the President unless the necessity arises. The War Department will permit Capt. Scriven to accompany the Turkish forces. President McKinley is taking deep interest in the war. He held conferences with Secretary Sherman and Minister Angell.

Page 3.

The trolley companies of Brooklyn are disputing with each other about the percentages to be paid for using the bridge.

The St. Nicholas Society dined and talked at Delmonico's last evening, and smoked long Dutch pipes. Capt. Mahan, F. J. de Peyster, and Col. Waring spoke.

A candle which had been lighted was found in the letter box of Grammar School No. 10. The police suspect incendiarism, but the Principal thinks it thoughtless mischief.

Secretary J. C. Holt of the National Democracy of Michigan has written to George Foster Peabody, telling of the encouraging work in that State and promising a vote of 60,000 in a National election.

Trinity Methodist Protestant Church, in Williamsburg, has two factions. Last night was set for an election of officers. Police had to be called in to preserve order. Separate meetings were afterward held, and two sets of officers were elected to fill the same positions.

Julius Goldsmith of Milwaukee has been chosen for his former post of Consul General at Berlin. W. A. Jones of Wisconsin has been nominated for Commissioner of Indian Affairs. Senator Platt called at the White House yesterday, but failed to see the President. Congressman Barthold of Missouri talked with the President about his treatment of German-Americans.

Page 4.

Benjamin F. Brickett, Mayor of Haverhill, Mass., died of an apoplectic stroke.

The great flood in the South still continues, but planters are hoping for its subsidence in time to assure good crops.

Commissioner Willis, in a report to the Brooklyn Board of Aldermen yesterday said that $2,000,000 would be immediately necessary to enlarge the city water supply.

Republican Senators did not reach any agreement in regard to reorganizing the committees in their caucus. They favor reporting a plan as if they were in control of the Senate.

Mrs. Gilbert, who lives on Emmons Avenue in Sheepshead Bay, opposes the construction of a trolley line in front of her premises. When the laborers dug a hole for a trolley pole in front of her house she vainly tried to stop the work by getting into it.

On Easter, the collections for the day in Holy Trinity Church, Brooklyn, aggregated $23,000. In St. Mark's Episcopal Church of the same city, $9,400 was raised, and in the enthusiasm of the day women of the congregation put bracelets, necklaces, and other jewelry on the plates as they were passed.

Page 5.

The Senate yesterday decided that the vote on the arbitration treaty should be taken May 5.

A motion for a receiver for the American Grocery Company of New York was argued in the United States Circuit Court at Trenton. Decision was reserved.

The City Vigilance League has sent out a vigorous appeal for letters to Gov. Black protesting against his signing the Greater New York charter.

It is expected that the Republicans in the Kentucky Legislature will hold another caucus this week, and that Dr. Hunter will sanction the selection of some candidate other than himself.

Gov. Black gave a hearing on the Greater New York Charter yesterday. There was a strong delegation from this city in opposition to the charter. The Governor did not announce his intention in regard to the measure.

Wild excitement in the wheat pit on the Produce Exchange resulted from the outbreak of war in Greece. There was an advance of 6¾ points in half an hour's trading over Saturday's close. Later there was a reaction. Speculators are talking about "dollar wheat."

Page 6.

Philadelphia defeated Boston, 6 to 5, in the first League baseball game of the season held at Boston.

The Supreme Court of the United States yesterday affirmed the sentence passed on Elverton R. Chapman, the recalcitrant Sugar witness. The Senate committee, the court says, had a right to ask the questions, and insist on their answer.

President C. L. Harrison of the Riverside Wheelmen announced that the club would shortly bring an action for $10,000 damages for slander against Mrs. Nellie Kurtz, who recently, through the court, endeavored to prove the club a nuisance and so prevent it from occupying its new clubhouse.

Page 9.

Prof. Underwood of Columbia lectured on edible fungi before the Mycological Club.

The society pleasures of Easter week began yesterday with many weddings and entertainments, prominent among which was an "Egyptian tea," at the Waldorf, in aid of the Sunday Kindergarten.

The two branches of Daughters of the Revolution observed Lexington Day, one by a gala day entertainment at the Waldorf, the other by a trip to the Washington Headquarters, at Morristown, N. J.

Page 12.

Forty Japanese emigrants left San Francisco for Mexico, and 5,000 more are expected to occupy the free grant by July.

Robert McGee, arrested for carrying knockout drops, said in court that the accusing witness gave them to him. The witness, Charles Whitmore, is not to be found.

The Rev. Dr. W. S. Rainsford, rector of St. George's Church, in an address before the Men's Club of the Church, spoke upon the coming city campaign, advocating the principles of the Citizens' Union.

Page 13.

Francis Donohue, a thief, pleaded guilty yesterday, and said that it was his first offense. When questioned by Judge Newburger he remembered having served several terms in prison.

Page 14.

The business portion of Berea, Ohio, was destroyed by fire, the loss being $80,000. Tramps are suspected, and three of them were driven out at the point of a gun.

Sorosis held a memorial service yesterday, in honor of three members who died in the last year. There was a special musical service.

The sum of $21,000 was collected at St. Bartholomew's Church Easter morning for the building fund of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine.

Mayor Strong has not found a successor for Mr. Roosevelt as Police Commissioner. The man he had selected informed him Sunday night that he could not serve.

The British cruiser Talbot arrived, being the first to come of the foreign war vessels which are to take part in the Grant Day parade. The members of the British Sugar Commission were on board.

Prof. George E. Hardy of the College of the City of New York was buried yesterday. The funeral was held in St. Agnes's Church, many of his students and personal friends attending.

All plans for the great parade on Grant Day have now been arranged, and final orders will be issued to-day or to-morrow. It is estimated that about 53,000 men will be in line.

Several bills were discussed before the Mayor at a public hearing yesterday. One proposing to place the name of William Mahoney on the pension roll of the Fire Department was disapproved.

The sale of the second section of the Bierstadt library began yesterday. First editions of William Morris and James Russell Lowell brought good prices. The figures of the Foote sale in 1894 were generally surpassed.

Col. Jenyns C. Battersby testified in his suit for $25,000 for libel against the owner of Once a Week, Mrs. Edith Sessions Tupper, who wrote the Christmas story on which the action is based, testified that the Colonel's picture served her as the model for the description.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 3.
Marine Intelligence.—Page 3.
Business Troubles.—Page 11.
The United Service.—Page 12.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 3.
Court Calendars.—Page 7.
Losses by Fire.—Page 3.
Legal Notices.—Page 6.
Real Estate.—Page 12.
Amusements.—Page 9.
Railroads.—Page 12.

BITTEN BY A POLECAT.

A Youth Dying from Injuries Received from an Animal.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April 19.—Logan Duffey, sixteen years old, near St. Croix, caught a polecat in his henhouse and undertook to kill it. In doing this he was bitten on both arms and on the face. His body is now swollen almost to bursting, and has turned black. He suffers indescribable agony. There is no hope of his recovery.

BUNCE SAILS FOR NEW YORK.

His Entire Squadron Has Already Left Fort Monroe.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—Admiral Bunce sailed with his entire squadron from Fort Monroe for Tompkinsville this morning. There were seven vessels in his line as follows:

The New York, Maine, Texas, Raleigh, Amphitrite, and Terror. The squadron will be joined at New York by the Dolphin, upon which the President will make his review of the naval display in New York Harbor on the occasion of the Grant Monument ceremonies.

Admiral Brown, the senior officer of the navy, who has been detached from command of the Norfolk Navy Yard and is now waiting retirement, was at the Navy Department to-day. He has been invited to New York to represent the United States Navy as he did in the inaugural proceedings here, and his visit was with a purpose of consulting Secretary Long on the matter.

Pennsylvania Legislature Coming.

HARRISBURG, Penn., April 19.—The Senate to-night passed over the Governor's veto by a vote of 36 to 0 the resolution providing that the Legislature attend in a body the dedication of the Grant monument in New York. Both branches of the Legislature passed this resolution, but the House afterward asked the Governor to withhold his signature from the resolution. Upon this ground alone the Governor stated that he vetoed the resolution.

THE WEATHER.

The storm central Sunday evening over Lake Michigan has moved to the Gulf of St. Lawrence, attended by gales on the lakes and on the New England coast. An area of high pressure has advanced from Alberta to the lake regions and the central valleys. A trough of low pressure extends from Montana to Arizona. The barometer has fallen on the Atlantic coast; also on the Northern Rocky Mountain plateau. It has risen rapidly throughout the lake regions and the central valleys.

The temperature has risen in the South Atlantic States, also on the Northern Rocky Mountain plateau; it has fallen decidedly throughout New England and the lake regions, the Ohio and Middle Mississippi Valleys, also moderately in the Southern Rocky Mountain districts. Occasional showers occur in the lower lake region and on the Southern and Central Rocky Mountain slope. The weather will be generally fair in the other districts, low temperature will continue in New England, the lower lake region and the Middle Atlantic States, also in the Ohio Valley, but it will be warmer in the upper lake region, the Upper Mississippi, and the Missouri Valley.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

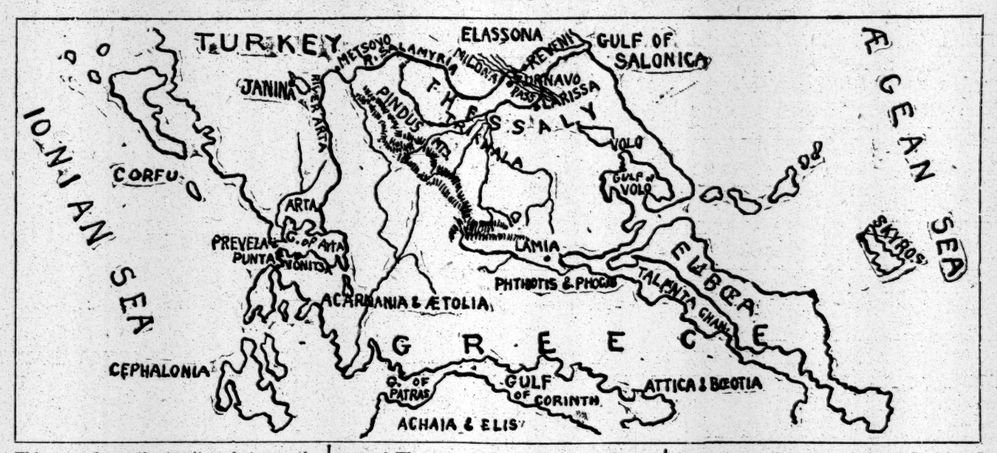
	—Weather Bureau—		TIMES.
	1896.	1897.	1897.
3 A. M.	72	45	47
6 A. M.	64	45	47
9 A. M.	63	54	54
12 M.	68	62	64
4 P. M.	72	66	65
6 P. M.	70	64	63
9 P. M.	77	39	43
12 P. M.	72	35	37

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square.....52½
Weather Bureau.....51
Corresponding date 1896.....70

MAP SHOWING SCENES OF THE WAR.



This map shows the territory between the thirty-eighth and fortieth parallels, embracing the northern portion of Greece and the southern portion of Turkey. The boundary line between the two countries is formed by the River Arta and a strip of territory north of the River Salamvria, and extends from the Ionian Sea on the west to the Aegean Sea on the east.

At present the operations are being carried on in a comparatively small area, extending from Elassona northeast to Salonica on the Gulf of Salonica, west to Grevena and Epirus on Turkish soil, southeast to Volo, a port on the Gulf of Volo, on Greek soil, and southwest to Preveza.

Elassona, the stronghold and headquarters of the Turks, and virtually the key to Macedonia, is by virtue of its peculiar situation and elevation almost impregnable. It is situated near the left bank of the Xerias, a tributary of the Salamvria, at an altitude of over 900 feet, is strongly fortified and has a population of less than 500 families. Immediately to the northeast is the famous Mount Olympus, and from it lead all the practicable roads from Macedonia into Greece. It has two bases of supplies, Monastir to the northwest and Salonica to the northeast.

Thirty-five miles, as the crow flies, southeast of Elassona is Larissa, the headquarters of the Greeks. This city has a population of 14,000, and is situated on the right bank of the Salamvria, crowning a slope 150 feet above the sea level. It is connected with the Port of Volo by a short railroad, and is considered to be one of the most important strategic points in the northern part of Greece. It was given to Greece by the treaty of Berlin, along with Janina and Mezzovo, in the face of a vehement protest by Turkey. The two last named places, however, were retained by the Turks, and now form the base of Turkish operations in the Province of Epirus.

The Milouna Pass, which, according to the latest dispatches, is in the hands of the Turks, is almost midway between Elassona and Larissa, and forms the gateway to the latter place. Its possession, therefore, is of decided disadvantage to the Greeks.

Volo, or Volos, situated on the gulf of the same name, is a town of 11,000 inhabitants and forms the base of supplies for Larissa. It has a safe anchorage and can admit vessels drawing from twenty-three to twenty-five feet.

Preveza, the city at latest accounts destroyed by the Greek fleet, is on Turkish soil, although its population of 5,000 is mostly Christian. It is situated at the entrance to the Gulf of Arta, and is only forty-nine miles distant from Janina. In 1879 it was the scene of a conference between the Greek and Turkish authorities for the settlement of the boundary dispute. Four miles north of the city are the ruins of the famous Nikopolis, founded by Emperor Augustus in commemoration of the battle of Actium.

Arta, the capital of the Province of Arta, is a city larger than Preveza, having a population of nearly 8,000 souls. It was at this port that the Turks gained a victory over the Greeks on July 16, 1822, and near it was fought the naval battle of Actium.

These two cities are the most important in the Province of Epirus, the fortresses of Janina and Mezzovo being merely the points from which movements may be directed for the defense of the coast.

The Pindus range of mountains is the dividing line between Thessaly and Epirus, and prove a barrier to any movements of troops that might be made from Thessalian points to the west coast. There are no railroads, and the country roads are broken and almost impassable.

The most important strategic points at present occupied by the Turks are Elassona, the Milouna Pass, Grevena, Mezzovo, and Janina, while the Greeks hold Larissa, Volo, and Preveza.

SPANISH GUERILLAS TAKEN

Cremated Alive by a Band of Cuban Patriots Who Entrapped Them.

SPANIARDS BADLY DEFEATED.

A Fierce Fight in the Rio Honda Hills Last Week in Which Gen. Weyler's Troops Lost at Least Two Hundred Men.

HAVANA, April 19.—A band of Spanish guerrillas was entrapped by the Cubans at a small town near Palacios, in Pinar del Rio, last week, and a fearful vengeance was inflicted upon them for the many recent murders of pacificos. This band is accused of the murders at Mangas last week, when forty people were killed. A band of 200 Cubans followed them, and last week managed to capture fifty-five of them. They were taken to the hamlet, placed in a small building, bound hand and foot, and then the building was set on fire. The screams of the poor wretches were awful, but the Cubans stood by and taunted them with their recent murders and refused to let one escape. All were cremated alive.

A report states that a fierce fight was had in the Rio Honda Hills, near the City of Pinar del Rio, last Monday, in which the Spaniards were badly defeated, losing at least 200 men. A band from San Martin troops at that city went out on false information from a Cuban spy to raid one of Col. Lago's camps. The Cubans prepared for them and made a strong ambuscade. The path to their stronghold was up a steep cliff. They hid at the top, and when the Spanish troops came up the narrow valley and started up the narrow paths they opened a hot fire and flung down big rocks upon them. Hand grenades were also used. The rout and surprise was fearful.

Another band of Cubans caught them in the rear, and the fight waged furiously for two hours. The Spanish troops retreated to a side of the hills and sent couriers to Pinar del Rio for help. Four of these were killed, but the fifth succeeded in getting through, and later two squadrons of cavalry came to their rescue. These attacked the Cubans in their rear, and in turn forced them to retreat, killing a good many. Over 215 Spaniards were killed, and on account of the surprise the Cuban loss was heavy.

SPANISH VICTORIES REPORTED.

A Demonstration in Honor of Gen. Weyler in Santa Clara.

HAVANA, April 19.—A detachment of the Aragon Battalion, it is announced, has captured the five remaining members of the insurgent force commanded by Zarraga. It is not known whether Zarraga has surrendered or not.

Col. Aldea, with the Navarro Battalion and a detachment of local guerrillas, has been engaged in the woods, near Jacas, Province of Matanzas, with the remainder of the reunited insurgent forces commanded by Regina Alfonso, Cervantes, and Benito Socorro. The troops captured the insurgent camp, killed eleven of the enemy, and captured the insurgent Major Alvarez. Later, the troops pursued the insurgents to Cienaga de Zapata, where, in another engagement, the insurgent Capts. Fernando Sanabria and Julian Sanabria, Sergt. Chavez, and Lieut. Col. Socorro were killed, and several others were wounded and are believed to have since died.

Messrs. Cornelius Mall, Herzen, and Evan Evaros, American citizens, who have been imprisoned on the charge of disorderly conduct, have been placed at the disposal of Consul General Lee.

A demonstration has been held at Santa Clara, capital of the province of that name, to celebrate the pacification of that part of the country and to do honor to Capt. Gen. Weyler. The Mayor and Aldermen presided over the demonstration. There was a large meeting of the inhabitants in front of Gen. Weyler's residence. The latter, through his Adjutant, returned thanks for the ovation which he received, but he expressed the fact that he did not care for such demonstration.

The wife and daughter of Mr. Hyatt, the American Vice Consul at Santiago de Cuba, have been attacked by yellow fever.

Thomas Dawley, the American artist who was arrested at the trocha in June last and imprisoned at Havana on a charge of being in communication with the insurgents, has sailed for New York by the Ward Line steamer, and is due there to-morrow.

Judge Day's Mission to Cuba.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—Judge William R. Day of Canton, Ohio, who will leave here in a few days for Havana to investigate the Ruiz case, saw the President for a few minutes to-day. He also called at the State Department and saw Secretary Sherman and Assistant Secretary Rockhill. He has been studying the case during his absence from Washington, and has thoroughly equipped himself for his mission, which, it is declared at the State Department, is strictly judicial, and in no wise diplomatic.

ANNIHILATED BY ABYSSINIANS.

Only Two of an Italian Expedition Succeeding in Escaping.

PARIS, April 19.—The Temps publishes a story this evening saying that an Italian expedition, under Major Bottego, has been annihilated in Southern Abyssinia.

It appears that the Ethiopian General commanding at Baro requested Major Bottego to halt until the expedition was authorized by the Negus to proceed. The Italians, it is further stated, fired on the messengers bearing the flag of truce and killed them. In the fight between the Abyssinians and the Italians which followed, only two of the latter succeeded in escaping.

WHOLE FAMILY IS DEAD.

Father, Mother, and Two Sons Poisoned by Wild Parsnips.

MIFFLIN, Ind., April 19.—William Hughes and wife and two sons, an entire family, living near here, ate freely of wild parsnips, which were mistaken for sweet anise.

The father and one son lived four hours, the mother and other son died in forty-eight hours. All suffered great agony. The parents were comparatively young. The husband was a relative of ex-Sheriff James Hughes of Crawford County.

A NEW BEET SUGAR FACTORY

To be Established at Merrillan, Wis., by a Wealthy Company.

BLACK RIVER FALLS, Wis., April 19.—The location of the beet sugar factory at Merrillan by the Northwestern Beet Sugar Company, in consideration of a bonus of 25,000 acres of Jackson County land, is an assured fact. It is definitely announced to-day that $500,000 of the $600,000 capital stock has been subscribed, most of it being held by Eastern men. The contract for the plant, it is reported, has been let to Cincinnati parties, and the work of construction is to be completed by Oct. 1.

There are vast tracts of land in Jackson County well adapted to beet growing that can be bought at a price that may induce beet growers to settle in this locality.

SPREADING FIRE IN ALBANY.

Flames Carried by a Hay Barge from Dock to Dock.

ALBANY, April 19.—The hay barge Ulster County took fire while moored at the Whitbeck Dock, at Castleton, to-night, and the fire spread to the hay and coal sheds on the dock owned by F. R. Morey. The sheds and the buildings used for offices of the Newburg and Albany line of steamers were destroyed. The fire burned the hawsers fastening the barge to the dock, and it drifted to the Seaman Dock and set fire to the coal sheds on that dock owned by Jacob Seaman. They were also destroyed.

The wind was blowing a gale, and the sparks set fire to a dozen houses, but the incipient blazes were put out by a bucket brigade under command of ex-Assemblyman McKnight. The loss is estimated at $25,000.

A wine of the highest standard of excellence, the choice of connoisseurs, and a requisite feature of the menus at society dinners and banquets is Moet & Chandon White Seal, and Moet & Chandon Brut Imperial, Champagne. The house of Moet & Chandon is the largest and leading champagne establishment in the world, shipping to the United States only the most select vintages.—Adv.

MURDERER KELLEY CAUGHT

Man Who Killed the Bank Cashier in Somersworth, N. H., Arrested in Montreal.

NO DOUBT AS TO HIS GUILT.

Strong Circumstantial Evidence Against Him Accumulating—Was in the Bank the Day of the Murder—Presented a Forged Order for Stamps.

MONTREAL, April 19.—"Joe" Kelley, the alleged murderer of Bank Cashier Joseph A. Stickney of Somersworth, N. H., has been captured by the Montreal detectives.

SOMERSWORTH, N. H., April 19.—At the Great Falls National Bank this morning, what is thought to be a most significant clue was discovered, establishing beyond a doubt that "Joe" Kelley, who it is believed killed Cashier Stickney last Friday, was in the bank the day of the murder. On the counter was found a paper requesting that a package of postage stamps be delivered to the bearer. The document was signed Frank E. Stone.

Mr. Stone, who is Postmaster at Berwick, stated that this order was a forgery. It is in Kelley's handwriting. Stone had $400 worth of stamps on hand, and for safekeeping had deposited them at the bank in Mr. Stickney's car.

Kelley had, on one occasion, brought stamps over in this way for Mr. Stone. The fugitive "kept company" with Stone's sister, who is the Postmaster's assistant. The supposition is that Kelley forged the order and presented it in order to momentarily disconcert Stickney. Kelley took the $400 worth of stamps with him and mailed them at North Stratford, N. H., to "L. J. Sullivan, Montreal." A Post Office Inspector is after them.

Ex-Bank Examiner Dorr said to-day that Kelley left untouched $131,000 in unregistered negotiable bonds.

For Governor General of Canada.

TORONTO, Ontario, April 19.—The rumored appointment of the Duke of Leeds as the next Governor General of Canada is creating intense excitement in temperance and prohibition circles. The Duke's connection with the liquor traffic has stirred the Royal Templars to issue a circular to all lodges, asking them to pass resolutions denouncing the proposed appointment. These resolutions are to be presented to the Dominion Prohibition Convention, which meets in July. It is expected that the officers of the convention will communicate with the imperial authorities on the subject.

Bryan Speaks at Frankfort.

FRANKFORT, Ky., April 19.—William J. Bryan this afternoon delivered an address to the members of the Legislature and such other persons as chose to be present. His audience numbered about 1,200 persons, representing all parties. Mr. Bryan's rooms in the hotel were decorated with flowers by Frankfort women.

James Hopkins Elected President.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., April 19.—The Board of Managers of the Westchester County Agricultural and Horticultural Society to-dav elected James Hopkins of North Castle President of the society, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of John B. Tompkins of Yorktown.

Corea's Postal Representative.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., April 19.—Among the arrivals on the steamer City of Peking is Min Sang Ho, Vice Minister to the Department of Communications of Corea. He is on his way to Washington to attend the Postal Congress, which has been called to meet there next Monday.

Will of J. C. Sinffen.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., April 19.—The will of J. C. Sinffen of Sing Sing was admitted to probate in the Surrogate's Court to-day. He left an estate of $35,000 to his daughters and grandchildren. He was a widower and one of the oldest residents of Sing Sing.

GREEKS GAIN AT ALL POINTS

Edhem Pasha Being Driven Toward Damasi Before the Greek Forces Under Gen. Smolenitz.

FALL OF PREVEZA IMMINENT

Wildest Rejoicing in Athens over Successes of the Fleet and Armies.

TURKS HOLD MILOUNA PASS WHICH THEY HAVE FORTIFIED.

Greek Troops Advancing to Reoccupy Their Positions at Milouna and Gritzovali.

EDHEM PASHA NEARLY CAUGHT

Europe May Intervene to Stop the War by Sending the Fleets Now Blockading Crete — Conquest Not Likely to be Permitted.

LONDON, April 19.—A dispatch to The Daily Chronicle from Athens, dated midnight, says that Gen. Smolenitz, in command of the Greeks at Reveni, has pushed Edhem Pasha toward Damasi. The suspense here is extreme. Everybody is waiting for the list of killed and wounded. Patriotic bankers and others have offered the Government over £1,000,000.

ATHENS, April 20.—1 A. M.—The Greeks have occupied several strategic positions around Damasi, including Vigla. Three thousand armed peasants have joined the troops. It is alleged that 22,000 Turks attacked Reveni.

LARISSA, April 19—5 P. M.—The Greeks have defeated the Turks at Reveni, and two Greek brigades have entered Turkish territory in different directions and penetrated to Damasi, northeast of Zarkos. Another division is trying to flank the Turks, who are retreating in disorder.

Heavy fighting is in progress at Gritzovali. It has been going on since noon. The Greeks are trying to recapture the place. In the second engagement at Gritzovali the Greek brigade commanded by Gen. Mastropas was able to reform after giving way before the Turkish assault. Another Greek brigade, under command of Gen. Minepoulos, is hurrying to reinforce Gen. Mastropas.

The Crown Prince Constantin has gone to Tyrnavo.

EDHEM PASHA THWARTED.

Nearly Captured in His Effort to Cut Off the Retreat of the Greeks at Larissa.

LONDON, April 19—Gen. Smolenitz, ex-Minister of War, is in command of 14,000 Greeks at Reveni, not far from Tyrnavo, northwest of Larissa. At this point Edhem Pasha, closely pressed, was nearly taken prisoner. His plan was to force the Pass of Reveni, to enter the Plain of Larissa, to cut off the retreat of the Greek Army with his cavalry, and thus to take Larissa without resistance. But this plan was defeated. Gen. Demopoulos, at the head of one Greek division, forced the Turkish line at Boughazi, close to Tyrnavo, and Gen. Mavromichale broke through at Koniskos. The two Generals united their troops near Damasi.

The news of this success at Reveni and of the imminent fall of Preveza has changed the dismay caused at Athens by the loss of Milouna into the wildest rejoicing. The latest advices are that the Greek troops are advancing to-night to reoccupy their positions at Milouna and at Gritzovali, the latter of which, it is alleged, was abandoned owing to a misunderstanding by the General in command, who interpreted as an order of retreat what was really intended as an order to advance.

Capt. Tagarde, who was wounded at Gritzovali, shot himself in order to avoid falling into the hands of the Turks. The Greeks report that the Turks lost 7,000 killed and wounded at Reveni, but this estimate is probably excessive. The Greek engineers constructed a bridge at Pachyskalos to enable their troops to cross the river. It is stated that the Turkish forces attacking Reveni numbered more than 10,000 men.

A dispatch to The Times from Elassona says that fighting began at Janina on Sunday morning.

There is no confirmation of the rumor that 12,000 Turks have occupied the fort at Pentepegadia, on the road from Arta to Janina.

GREEK SHIPS SUNK AND TAKEN.

Torpedo Wrecks the Athens and the Kephaleion Is Captured.

SALONICA, April 19.—A Turkish torpedo boat has sunk the Greek steamer Athens in the Gulf of Salonica. On board were insurgents and members of various secret societies.

A general panic prevails here. All vessels are prohibited from leaving the gulf. The Turks have seized the Greek steamer Kephaleion.

TURKS STILL HOLD THE PASS.

The Blockhouses Strongly Fortified to be Ready for an Attack of the Greek Troops.

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HEADQUARTERS OF THE TURKISH ARMY IN MACEDONIA, ELASSONA, April 19, (Evening.)—The Turkish forces continue to hold the Milouna Pass, though it is reported that the Greeks are advancing or making ready to advance to reoccupy the positions from which they were dislodged on Sunday. The two blockhouses have been strongly fortified, and it would take a powerful body of Greek troops to recapture them. Edhem Pasha has intrenched himself on all the heights from Papalyvada to Meckche, and strong bodies of troops are stationed in the defiles between these two points.

The inhabitants of Elassona have left the town en masse, and are pushing northward, many of them going on to Salonica. Evidently they fear that the Greeks will defeat the Turks and actually reach this place. Edhem Pasha, the Turkish Commander in Chief, is a marvel of energy and caution. He attends more assiduously to his duties than any member of his staff, receives reports while on horseback, and attends to trifling details with as much care as to important movements. His manner is grave and imperturbable. It is curious to note how implicitly he is relied upon by his troops.

PREVEZA'S FALL EXPECTED.

The Bombardment Resumed at Daybreak—The Greeks Advance into Epirus, 25,000 Strong.

ATHENS, April 19.—While the incidents of the day along the eastern portion of the frontier have not been of notable importance, the situation at the Gulf of Arta and in the vicinity of the Albanian frontier has become more favorable for the Greeks. The bombardment of Preveza was resumed at daybreak, with but feeble replies from the Turkish batteries at Hamidieh and Pantocratoros. The position of the Turks is untenable, and it is believed that the town will fall into the hands of the large Greek force in the vicinity which is waiting for the demolition of the remaining batteries. The Greek battleship Spetzai has taken the lead in the bombardment.

By an order received at Prevesa from Constantinople at noon to-day the Gulf of Arta was officially closed to all but Turkish ships.

Col. Manos, with 25,000 men, having crossed the Arakphos under the protection of the Greek artillery batteries, is now in Epirus, where, it is believed, his force is considerably in excess of the Turkish. It is reported here that a large body of Albanians, estimated at upward of 2,000, who had crossed the Greek frontier with the avowed intention of pushing on to Larissa, has recrossed and is now ravaging Epirus. Arta is practically deserted. The Mayor has transferred the public offices and official records to Konipote.

EUROPE MAY END THE WAR.

Military and Naval Powers Differ as to the Less Violent Method of Intervention.

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LONDON, April 19.—In spite of the fact that the hostilities on the Greek frontier have caused but little excitement here, communications have been in progress all day long between the Foreign Office and Rome, France, and Athens. It is reported to-night that among the other matters considered is the expediency of ordering the international fleets to leave Cretan waters and to go in the direction of Salonica and the Dardanelles, to watch the fighting, with a view to localizing it, if necessary, by naval intervention. Should this suggestion, which is understood to emanate from the Italian Foreign Office, be acted upon, it is probable that only half the fleet of foreign warships would be withdrawn for such a purpose, the other half remaining to continue the Cretan blockade.

There is said to be a sharp difference of opinion between the military powers—Russia, Austria-Hungary, and Germany—and the maritime powers—Great Britain, France, and Italy—as to the most expeditious and least violent methods of compelling a cessation of hostilities should this result not be reached by the exercise of diplomatic pressure at Athens and Constantinople. The likelihood is that the force to be employed by Europe, if a resort to force becomes necessary, would be by sea, as the contingencies of military intervention might be more serious than the hostilities now in progress.

It is reported at the Foreign Office that the communications received here to-day from the Marquis of Salisbury, after his interview with Queen Victoria at Nice, support the theory that the British Government is using its utmost energy to persuade both the combatants to make a concession of the conflict at the stage which it has now reached. M. Hanotaux, who received the Greek Minister to France to-day, is understood to have assured him that, while France could not tolerate the indefinite prolongation of war and would never consent to any essential modification of the existing territories of Greece and Turkey, she would continue for the present her policy of non-intervention, except so far as intervention might be necessary to prevent the spread of the contest to other combatants.

TWO WEEKS TO LEAVE CRETE.

Placards Posted at Canea and Other Towns Which Annul the Scheme of Autonomy.

CANEA, Island of Crete, April 19.—Placards have been posted here, at Candia, and at the other towns in the island, allowing the Greeks a fortnight to quit Crete. This is regarded as a complete annulment of the proposed scheme of autonomy.

With a view of anticipating an attack by Col. Vassos, Fort Izeddin, Suda Island, and the entrance to Suda Bay have been placed under the protection of the powers.

GREECE BLAMES THE TURKS

Her Minister for Foreign Affairs Replies to the Turkish Note Ending Diplomatic Relations.

FIRST ACTS OF AGGRESSION.

The Turkish Assault on Analipsis and Sinking of a Warship—Responsibility for the War Disclaimed by King George's Government.

ATHENS, April 19.—The Greek Minister for Foreign Affairs has sent a reply to the note which Assim Bey, the retiring Turkish Minister, handed to M. Skouzes. The Turkish note was as follows:

"In consequence of the aggressive attitude of Greece, diplomatic relations between the King of the Hellenes and his Imperial Majesty the Sultan of Turkey and their respective Governments are hereby broken off.

"The Greek Minister at Constantinople and the Greek Consuls have been ordered to quit Turkish territory. For the same reasons the Turkish Consuls in Greece have been recalled to Constantinople. Within a fortnight from the date of this announcement all Greek subjects must leave Turkish territory. Ottoman subjects now in Greek territory have been invited to leave within the same period."

M. Skouzes in his answer says:

"In wishing to make Greece responsible for the rupture of diplomatic relations, the imperial Government appears to lose sight of the fact that Greece, far from proceeding to acts of hostility against Turkey, has had to suffer during the last few days from repeated acts of aggression upon the part of the Turkish Army at several points on the frontier. Owing to the conflict at the Prophet Elias on March 28 the royal Government drew the attention of the imperial Government to the attitude of the Turkish troops; but, instead of yielding to the spirit of moderation dictating this step, the Imperial Government appeared disposed to precipitate events. Thus, on Friday the Turkish Army, without provocation, attempted to obtain possession of Analipsis, which was mutually agreed to be neutral territory. It was only owing to the resistance of the Greeks that this attempt to violate neutral territory failed.

"The royal Government cannot let pass in silence the fact that before it was officially notified of the rupture of diplomatic relations, and while the King's Minister at Constantinople was only notified at an advanced hour of the night, the forts at Prevesa opened fire at 5 o'clock in the morning on the Hellenic position at Actium and sunk the Greek steamer Macedonia.

"In face of these facts, showing there is little foundation for the assertion of the Sublime Porte to the effect that Greece committed acts of hostility, the responsibility for the consequences can in no way rest with the King's Government."

BATTLE OF MILOUNA PASS.

Both Sides Display Coolness and Discipline While the Greeks Are Driven Back.

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HEADQUARTERS OF THE TURKISH ARMY IN MACEDONIA, ELASSONA, April 19.—After a most fatiguing day with the headquarters staff in the Milouna Pass, the correspondent of The Associated Press has returned here. The battle on Sunday, resulting in giving the Turks possession of Milouna Pass, was waged with the most admirable courage and determination on both sides. The whole pass rang with the roar of artillery and the rattle of musketry. It was, however, around the two Greek blockhouses that the most furious conflict occurred. They were defended with the utmost valor and tenacity. The correspondent was greatly struck with the coolness and discipline of the Turks. In the midst of the hottest fighting, for instance, four Turkish soldiers, advancing in skirmishing order under a deadly fire, became detached from their main body. Nevertheless, they continued to advance with perfect self-possession amid a hail of bullets. One of the men was hit and fell, then the second man was shot, and the third received a bullet wound. But the fourth man calmly continued firing without regard for his personal safety until the Greeks retired.

The most important Greek blockhouse, named Kritchova, was strongly fortified and defended by earthworks. The Turks mostly attacked in skirmishing order, firing independently. They seldom fired volleys.

The scene while the engagement was at its height was exceedingly picturesque. Edhem Pasha, surrounded by a brilliant staff, was the centre of a striking group, with the constantly going and coming of orderlies carrying reports and instructions. The ambulance corps was busy in every direction, bringing in the wounded, whose faces were black with powder and covered with blood. Edhem Pasha gravely followed every phase of the fighting through a field-glass, giving orders and receiving reports with imperturbable deliberateness. It was noticed that many of the reports were scribbled on scraps of paper stained with blood. The officers and men alike were black with the dust of battle, and had not slept, shaved, or washed for two days and nights.

Riza Pasha, commanding the Turkish artillery, is a man of magnificent presence. He exhibited most masterly skill in placing his batteries and in directing their fire. It is believed the next fighting must be decisive. The hill slopes on the northern side of the pass are strewn with Greek dead, mostly Evzones, splendid men. The faces of many of the dead are as calm as though asleep.

Late last night information received from the front announced that the Turks had occupied the whole extent of the Milouna Pass and all the commanding heights from Meckche to Papalyvada, as well as all the defiles. The Turkish losses thus far are reported to be thirty killed and fifty wounded. The correspondent of The Associated Press counted 100 Greek corpses on the hill opposite the Turkish position. The Turks declare that the Greeks were drunk during the fighting to-day, being constantly supplied with liquor. Kenan Bey has returned from Karya, where the fighting continued when he left there. The Turkish loss at that place was 200. Kenan Bey says he counted nearly 1,000 dead Greeks.

The town of Elassona is deserted by its inhabitants, who have fled northward and toward Salonica, fearing that the fighting between the Turks and Greeks will extend to this place.

The Turkish forces, as this dispatch is forwarded, are holding their positions in the Milouna Pass. The whole of the Milouna Pass is in possession of the Turks, who carried two Greek blockhouses at the point of the bayonet.

LITTLE ALARM IN LONDON.

Turkey Expected to Compel Greece to Comply with Europe's Demands.

LONDON, April 19.—The news of the outbreak of hostilities on the Greek frontier has caused but little sensation here. The permanent officials and the Turkish Embassy have received no information beyond the fact that war has been declared. The correspondent of The Associated Press understands that Turkey has no idea of territorial conquest because she is aware that the powers would not sanction an advance to Athens. The idea is that she will first attempt to capture Larissa and then march on Trikhala and Phanari. If these also are captured, Turkey would be in a position to compel Greece to comply with the demands of the powers.

The Turkish fleet, however, is still in the Dardanelles, where it is likely to remain as long as the Greeks continue active. It is reported that the powers, so far from blockading Greek ports, will even allow Col. Vassos and his army to return to Greece if he decides to do so. In any case, the Greek fleet would be able to harass Turkey at many points, besides, in addition, keeping open the supply of provisions and munitions for the Greek Army.

The latest advices from Arta show that the rains have been followed by three days of hot, fine weather, and the River Arakphos, which alone separates the opposing armies, is rapidly shrinking. The hill roads are improving in condition. It is at this point that the severest and deadliest fighting may be expected. Another question of dominating influence is whether the Greeks can engineer an uprising in Macedonia and the Sporades Islands. Russia and Germany are meanwhile content to see Greece and Turkey crippling each other for many years to come, so long as the other Balkan States are kept quiet.

In spite of the fact of its being a holiday here to-day, there was great activity at the Foreign Office, where the full staff was at work the whole day long. The Italian, German, Austrian, Swedish, French, and Turkish Ministers had a lengthy conference with Sir Thomas H. Sanderson, the Permanent Secretary of the Foreign Office. The latter informed a representative of The Associated Press that the powers had not yet decided to interfere in the war between Greece and Turkey, and would probably await the issue, which, he added, should be sharp and decisive, as the Greeks have little chance of ultimately winning.

Hospital for the Turkish Army.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 19.—The Imperial Ottoman Bank has offered the Government to establish at Elassona and maintain at its own expense a hospital for the wounded.

IRISH VOLUNTEERS PROTEST.

The First Regiment, Irish Volunteers, held a drill and dress parade at the Grand Central Palace last night, and was reviewed by Col. William L. Brown, Treasurer of the Irish Palace Building Fair, and the trustees and patrons.

After the review Col. Brown delivered a complimentary address, and then came the feature of the evening, the reading of resolutions bearing upon the refusal of their application for a place in the Grant Monument parade.

Col. Moran said that it had not been decided what the volunteers would do; whether they would parade independently of the regular parade on Grant Day or not.

The regiment will go in a body to Long Island City, Sunday next, to be present at a solemn mass in St. Mary's Church, to be offered for the repose of the souls of Gen. Thomas Francis Meagher and Gen. Michael Corcoran. Mayor Gleason has granted a permit for the band to play in Long Island City. The regiment will march under arms from the Grand Central Palace to the ferry, but without music.

GOOD PICTURES DOWN TOWN.

In a collection of pictures now on exhibition at Silo's Art Gallery, 43 Liberty Street, and which are to be sold by auction Thursday and Friday afternoons, there are a few important examples of well-known American and foreign artists and many interesting canvases.

There are among the foreign canvases an excellent example of Meissonier, a study of a cuirassier from his "1807"; Munkacsy's well-known large interior, with figures, "In the Drawing Room," much richer in color than usual with Munkacsy; a large and fine Welsh landscape by F. W. Watts, with splendid distance, air, and outdoor feeling; a superior portrait by Mettling, and three rarely good landscapes by Karl Heffner. The most important of the American pictures are a landscape by Bolton Jones, a strong and fine work, full of air and sun, and a good and chafacteristic Inness, "The Orchard"; a superior William Hart, "Landscape and Cattle," and a strong Wyant, "Dawn of Day."

The collection is one of the best of its size of those of the kind shown this season.

BANKS OBJECT TO TAXATION.

Kentucky Institutions Begin a Suit to Annul It.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 19.—The fourteen National and State banks and banking companies in Louisville have filed a suit in the United States court asking that the State of Kentucky be enjoined from making an effort to collect any tax on their capital stock. The case will be carried into the highest courts for a speedy settlement.

Similar suits have also been brought against the City of Louisville. By a recent decision of the Court of Appeals, by which it reversed its former decision, the banks have been compelled to pay a tax upon their capital stock, besides the usual forms of taxation. The double system of taxation will be a hardship, and the banks of the State will resist it.

TWENTY DEGREES COLDER.

Sudden Drop in Temperature Accompanied by High Winds.

A sudden drop in the temperature about 8 o'clock yesterday evening made those who left home in the morning without their overcoats regret their confidence in the stability of Spring weather.

A strong breeze sprang up about that time, increasing in velocity with every moment, until it developed to be almost a gale. In the twelve hours from noon to midnight the thermometer dropped more than twenty degrees.

Policemen and street vendors were seeking shelter in doorways and recesses of buildings last night to escape the penetrating wind that struck them so unexpectedly.

At 2 o'clock the temperature was still falling. The Weather Bureau promises continued chilly weather for to-day.

FIRE ENGINE OVERTURNED.

Driver Held Fast to the Lines and Prevented a Runaway.

Fire Engine No. 18, located in Hart Street, Brooklyn, while responding to an alarm of fire, was turning the corner of Myrtle and De Kalb Avenues last night when it swung against the car-tracks with such force as to overturn it with a great crash.

It fell directly at the crossing, where several people were standing, but fortunately they leaped aside in time to prevent being crushed. The driver was thrown from his seat, and held fast to the lines, thus preventing the horses from dashing away. He escaped injury.

Royal Arcanum Men Dine.

The third annual banquet of Sapokanicar Council, No. 1,561, Royal Arcanum, was given last night at the Brevoort House. The dinner was presided over by Dr. George G. McGauran, and after the substantial portion of the repast he surprised James McGinty, Past Regent of the local branch of the order, by presenting him with a gold Regent's jewel, with a diamond setting. Among those who were present were Dr. Charles E. Farrington, John J. Dougan, Henry Arens, the Rev. John D. Roach, Oliver Hart, Benjamin V. R. Winterbottom, James F. Crowe, A. Harper Simmons, Richard L. Senior, and Arthur J. Hagan.

Pretzel Industry Revived.

It was reported yesterday that the free lunch amendment was reviving a languishing industry—that of pretzel making. Barroom pretzels always had a liberal coating of salt, and the more pretzels a customer ate the more ardent his thirst became, and the more beer he drank. It was said that pretzel bakers and varnishers are going to reorganize their union.

Trolley Wires Stopped Traffic.

A broken trolley wire caused excitement last night at the Grand Street bridge crossing Newtown Creek, Brooklyn. As the wire fell it struck the steel rails, causing a shower of sparks to spout forth from the broken end of the wire, which twisted as if alive and gave out a series of sharp explosions. The ironwork of the bridge also became charged and several people were badly frightened after receiving slight shocks. Traffic for trolley cars, wagons, and a large crowd of foot passengers was blocked for an hour. The wire was finally repaired by men from the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company.

After a Day's Hard Work
Take Horsford's Acid Phosphate.
It makes a delicious drink, and relieves fatigue and depression. A grateful tonic.

MAY PROCLAIM NEUTRALITY

This Country Will Disclaim Responsibility for the Hostile Acts of Americans if Necessary.

TURKEY EXPECTED TO CONQUER

Army Officers Say She Has the Advantage of Numbers and of German Drillmasters—Capt. Scriven to be Sent to Turkey.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—The President is taking an active interest in the struggle between the Greeks and the Turks, and is being constantly advised by the Department of State as to the latest developments in the war. He wishes to insure the adoption of all proper and usual precautions for the protection of all American interests in the Mediterranean.

Secretary Sherman came over to the White House this afternoon, and the President immediately left all other business to confer with his Premier on the subject. Secretary Sherman previously had a long talk with Mr. Angell, who, being about to start for Turkey the latter part of May, is naturally deeply concerned in the development of events in that turbulent quarter. With the fleet of American warships now off the Turkish shore it is felt that all that prudence could prescribe has been done.

It may be that within a short time some question will arise that will involve action of some sort on our part, arising, perhaps, from attempts by both Turkey and Greece to blockade each other's ports, which possibly might interfere with the introduction of some American products, but at present this is a remote contingency.

None of Minister Terrell's cablegrams so far received verify the assumption that he has undertaken the protection of the Greeks resident in Turkey, and it is now believed that the basis was a misinterpreted cablegram. On the whole the authorities are glad that the report is not supported, for, though such a request could not well be declined, it is remembered that our Ministers in China and Japan and the State Department as well, became involved in a mess when they undertook the protection of the Chinese and Japanese through the killing of several Japanese students, and there is always risks that trouble may follow assumption of such responsibility.

Admiral Selfridge has cabled the Secretary of the Navy a request to have the cruiser Cincinnati, now at Mersine under orders to come home, remain on the Mediterranean station for a time. She was to be relieved by the Raleigh, but Secretary Long has given instructions that both ships shall remain there. This will give Admiral Selfridge a fleet of five ships—the San Francisco, the Minneapolis, the Marblehead, the Cincinnati, and the Raleigh—a number sufficient to insure the adequate protection of all American interests in Southern Europe, in the opinion of the Navy Department.

A Neutrality Proclamation.

It has been suggested that the President will be called upon to issue a proclamation of neutrality, now that war has begun between Turkey and Greece. The officials have looked into the precedents in such cases and have concluded that the conditions at present do not require the issue of such a notice. The purpose of a neutrality proclamation is to guard American citizens against the consequences of infraction of the neutrality imposed upon nations not party to a war. It does not directly concern either of the belligerents, but is intended to warn American citizens that if they espouse the cause of either combatant, they will absolve their own country from extending protection to them. Conditions may arise later on, it is said at the State Department, warranting the issue of a proclamation, but the Americans in Turkey and Greece are so few in number and are of such character as to make it unlikely that they will involve themselves in trouble.

It is noted here with curiosity that the cablegrams so far received are so conflicting on one point, namely, whether war has or has not been formally and officially declared, that it is not yet possible to decide what the state of affairs is. The common belief in diplomatic circles is that there has been no such thing as a formal declaration of war, and it is recalled that of late years it has become rather the rule than the exception to wage war actually without a formal declaration. In the present case, however, the fact is regarded among diplomats as of the first importance, for the reason that the powers have given notice that the nation that is the aggressor in the conflict will not be permitted to reap any advantage from a war. While Turkey may be strongly armed with evidence going to show that Greece has been the aggressor, still, if she herself has been the first to declare war formally, that fact must have technical weight in affecting the judgment of the powers.

To Prepare Military Maps.

The progress of hostilities is being watched with the keenest interest in military circles here. Already there has been a great demand for accurate maps of the scene of the first outbreak, and this has been responded to by the Military Information Bureau by giving orders for the preparation of such a map as was issued during the war between China and Japan, a publication of great value to the student of war. It may be said that while the sympathies of the army officers lie largely with the Greeks, they fully expect that the Turks will prevail in the end if allowed to wage war unhammeled by the interference of the other powers, and there are signs to indicate that such an arrangement has been reached by the principal military and naval powers of Europe as will make this possible. The War Department experts say that Turkey, on paper at least, has one of the most formidable armies in the world, and although it is generally admitted that its strength may not be anywhere near as large as thus set out, still there actually exists a military force beside which that of Greece is absolutely insignificant in numbers. In addition this numerical superiority the War Department experts say that the Turkish forces for some time have had the benefit of thorough training by a number of German army officers, the best drillmasters in the world. At present the Turkish Commander in Chief, Edhem Pasha, has at his back one of the ablest strategists in all Europe in the person of Lieut. Gen. Baron Comar von der Goltz, a German officer "loaned" to Turkey by Emperor William. This officer is said to unite in himself all the qualities of a most gifted scholar and an experienced soldier. He participated in the war with Denmark, in the Franco-Prussian war, and in the Austro-Prussian war, and in addition he is the author of three military books that are regarded almost as textbooks in the service. It is reported here that Baron von der Goltz is really the author of the plan of campaign under which the Turkish Army is now fighting.

The War Department is preparing to collect all of the technical information that may be derived from the war. Capt. Scriven, the military attaché of the United States Embassy at Rome, has already telegraphed the department for permission to go to Turkey to watch the progress of the war, and the necessary permission will be given him. If he finds it desirable that some one should act in a like capacity with the Greek Army the department probably will send Major Dorst, our military attaché at Vienna, to the scene.

MINISTER TERRELL'S DISPATCHES.

Admiral Selfridge Intrusted with the Protection of Americans.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—After much effort, owing probably to some confusion in wire transmission, the State Department officials have succeeded in translating the cipher cable dispatch received by Secretary Sherman last night from United States Minister Terrell at Constantinople. The result was the following official statement:

"The Department of State has received a dispatch from the United States Minister to Turkey concerning the rupture of relations between that country and Greece and the Turkish declaration of war. Mr. Terrell states that the Minister from Greece has been informed that he must leave before next Wednesday. He is not permitted to communicate by telegraph with the Greek Government. There are perhaps 40,000 men subjects of Greece in Turkey. All subjects of Greece are required to leave Constantinople in fifteen days. The note of the Porte to the foreign powers disclaims any desire for territorial acquisition. The Greek Minister informs Mr. Terrell that the Greek Government requires all subjects of Greece of military age reserved for military duty. The Turkish Government claims that regular Greek troops seized and were fortifying Analipsis in violation of the agreement prohibiting it; hence an attack there by the Turks on April 16. Turkish troops are scattered along the borders of Thessaly, and cannot quickly concentrate for decisive battle. This may enable the Greek Army to fight them in detail."

Another and belated dispatch from Mr. Terrell was also given out at the State Department. It bears date of Saturday from Pera, the diplomatic suburb of Constantinople, and in it Mr. Terrell confirms the press reports of the initial stages of the breaking out of the hostilities. He says that several parties of troops from Greece had invaded the Turkish province of Macedonia. Responsibility for this movement, however, was denied by the Greek Minister at Constantinople. Meanwhile, an advance on Larissa, the Greek headquarters in Northeast Greece, had been ordered by the Turkish Government, which had recalled its Minister from Athens. The Greek Minister at Constantinople was expecting every hour to be recalled at the time Mr. Terrell's dispatch was sent.

The United States Navy is prepared to do all that is necessary for protection of American interests, though it is not expected that that will be a very large task. Admiral Selfridge, the commander of the European squadron, consisting at present of four warships, all in the Eastern Mediterranean, has been expecting an outbreak of hostilities, and from time to time has advised the Navy Department of the outlook. He is now under general instructions to look after American interests, and no attempt has been made, or is likely in the immediate future, to give him precise directions as to his conduct.

The movements of the vessels of the squadron will be left entirely to his discretion, the department believing that as he is at the seat of war he is better prepared than any one here to act to the best advantage. The first sign that the Admiral has begun the disposition of his vessels to meet the war epoch is the receipt of a cablegram at the Navy Department to-day announcing the arrival of the United States cruiser Minneapolis at Syra. This is an island in the Greek Archipelago, lying at the foot of the Aegean Sea and at a point almost equally distant from Crete, (where war has been actually going on for weeks,) Athens, and the entrance to the Dardanelles, so that it is admirably selected, in the judgment of the department officials, as a place of observation and a base of action in either direction where an American warship may be needed.

The officials of both the State and Navy Departments, however, have little apprehension of the ill treatment of American citizens in either Turkey or Greece, which is regarded as about the only possible cause of friction now. Possibly at a later stage in the war, in the event that the Turks are defeated, there may be rioting at Constantinople or some of the larger Turkish cities, but that is not feared at present.

FRANCE ADOPTS NEUTRALITY.

Her Embassy to Protect Greek Catholics in Turkey.

PARIS, April 19.—At a Cabinet meeting held this morning it was decided not to modify the policy of non-intervention in Graeco-Turkish affairs previously adopted by France. At the request of the Greek Minister at Constantinople, Prince Maurocordato, the French Embassy there has been authorized to take under its protection the Greek Catholics in Turkey. At the close of the Cabinet meeting, M. Hanotaux, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, received the Greek Minister to France, M. Delyannis.

In his interview to-day with M. Hanotaux the Greek Minister read to the French Minister for Foreign Affairs a note from Greece to the powers regarding the Graeco-Turkish conflict.

NEUTRAL ALLIANCE FORMED.

Bulgaria, Servia, and Montenegro Give Assurances to Russia.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 19.—Referring to the formation of an alliance between Bulgaria, Servia, and Montenegro, it is semi-officially pointed out to-day that the league being formed is not only for their protection against Turkey and Austria, but against pan-Helenic aspirations in the Balkan peninsula.

Therefore, it is added, Greece is unable to count upon any support from them in the present conflict, and, moreover, their respective Ministers have positively assured Russia that their Governments will maintain strict neutrality.

TURKEY GIVES NOTICE.

Diplomats Think the Powers May Be Drawn into the Contest.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—The Turkish Minister, Mustapha Bey, has communicated with Secretary Sherman on the status of the Turko-Grecian conflict. He officially informed the American Secretary of State of the termination of diplomatic relations between Turkey and Greece, and of the attitude of offense which Turkey had been compelled to take by reason of the aggressive course of Greece. It was expressly known, however, that no declaration of war had been issued. Until this official step is taken the hostilities along the frontier are regarded in the light of preliminary movements, designed to secure strategic position, but not constituting war as contemplated by a formal declaration of war. Until this declaration is made the United States Government is not likely to give official recognition to the existing state of affairs by the announcement of neutrality or such other step as the authorities may regard as necessary to safeguard American interests.

The conflict continues to be the absorbing topic in official and diplomatic quarters here. It is the strong belief among diplomats that the actual collisions which have begun on the border will compel the European powers to renew with greater energy the effort to avert a long and bloody contest. This move of the powers is being awaited with eager interest by those most concerned, as it is felt to be the key of the final outcome. Up to the present time, however, no word has reached officials here of any action by the European concert.

THE WAR ILL-TIMED FOR GREECE.

Ex-Minister Snowden Receives a Message from King George.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., April 19.—Ex-Minister to Greece Snowden stated to-day that he had recently received the following reply to a message sent to King George, approving the attitude assumed by that monarch:

"Hearty thanks for your approval. Precious to me. Have six powers against us.
GEORGE.

Continuing, Mr. Snowden said: "There never was so ill an opportunity as the present for Greece to have a conflict with Turkey. Up to two or three years ago an advance of the Greek Army into Thessaly would have meant a general uprising of Roumania, Bulgaria, Servia, and Macedonia and the overpowering of the Turks, for Roumania alone has a larger and better-equipped army than the Sultan.

"Now, however, the situation is very difficult. Roumania has practically established an allegiance to Germany by having a Hohenzollern upon her throne, but Bulgaria has almost become a Russian province and Servia's King is the son of a daughter of a Russian Colonel; so that, unless the peoples of these countries act contrary to the influence of their leaders, there is not likely to be any combination against Turkey.

"The Turks can, and no doubt will, drive the Greeks over the frontier. The Turkish Army outnumbers that of Greece two to one, and is better equipped. The entire army of Greece, including reserves, consists of about 80,000 troops, and I do not think it has been possible for them to have been equipped with the most modern munitions of war. Greece has a deplorable financial condition, and cannot stand a protracted conflict. I very much fear she will be badly whipped, but I do not believe the powers will allow the Sultan to overrun Greece or to take possession of Athens."

GREEKS APPEAL FOR MONEY

Too Poor to Leave America or to Raise Much Money for Their Motherland.

SOME SAIL ON CATTLE SHIPS.

Patriots Not Despondent over the Loss of Milouna Pass—They Confidently Expect to Keep the Turk Out of Larissa—Expect an Uprising in Macedonia.

The feeling that dominates the Greeks in this city is a profound regret that they are able to do so litle for the mother country in her emergency. Taken as a whole they are a very patriotic people, but few of them have more than money enough to carry them along from day to day.

Greeks in other parts of the country are no better off. That is why Father Agathodoros of the Orthodox Greek Church in West Fifty-third Street, has written to clergymen of all denominations asking them to appeal for relief to the members of their congregations.

When, at the beginning of the struggle, a telegram was sent to Athens informing the Greek Government that hundreds of men here were willing to go home and join the army if about $35,000 was furnished, the answer was, in substance: "We need the money more than we do the men. Send on your money."

The Greeks in this city have already contributed about $7,000 for the cause against the Turk, and wherever three or four of them were gathered together yesterday they were pretty sue to be discussing plans for raising more. But the best they can do is such a tiny drop in the bucket of necessity that it drives many of them to despair. The mainstay of the Greeks for the sinews of war is the National Greek Society, which has headquarters at Alexandria, Egypt. Some of the most powerful bankers in Europe are behind it. At last reports this organization had contributed more than $3,250,000 to aid the Greeks in this crisis, and the cry is still for more. It is the knowledge of these facts that makes the Greeks in this city feel their utter helplessness from that point of view, although it does not in the slightest degree dampen their patriotism or their ambition to take up arms for their country if they can only get the chance.

Take Berths as Cattlemen.

The Greek Consul General in this city, Demetrius N. Botassi, is in receipt of constant applications from his countrymen in America to be assisted in securing passage, and, in association with others, he has been able to get a great many of them off. But the number who can be assisted is very small, and impatient Greeks get tired of waiting. Several of them sailed on cattle ships Saturday, to work their passage to some British port, where they will take their chances of continuing the journey on coast steamers in the Mediterranean. It is a forlorn hope, and the hardships of the voyage are very severe for men unaccustomed to sea life. But the fact that yesterday Greeks went around the piers and steamship offices looking for opportunities to cross in this way shows their devotion to their country.

Great things are expected from the appeal made to the churches by the pastor of the Greek Church. After saying that 28,000 women, children, and old men have taken refuge from the island of Crete in Greece and that they are now destitute, the letter continues:

"In the name of God and of the Redeemer of Humanity, Jesus Christ, I entreat you, as your brother in Christ, to bring the facts to the notice of your congregations, inviting them to offer the widow's mite for the relief of these distressed Christians."

"This Is Only Boys' Play."

Chefik Bey, Consul General of Turkey in this city, was not disposed to treat the war very seriously yesterday. He had received formal notification of it from Mustapha Bey, the Turkish Minister at Washington, in these terms:

"The Minister of Foreign Affairs is informed that the Hellenic troops, acting against the right of nations and without any provocation, crossed the frontier at different points and opened hostilities. The relations between the two countries have been broken off. Commander in Chief Edhem Pasha of the imperial forces on the frontier, has received orders to take the necessary steps to defend our rights and our territory. Our Minister at Athens and all the Turkish Consular Agents in Greece have been ordered to return at once."

"This is not war; it is merely child's play," said the Consul. "The aggressiveness of the Greeks became unbearable. They provoked the trouble, and I suppose they must take the consequences. It will not take long to subdue them. I do not think it will be necessary for the Greeks living in Constantinople to implore protection. They will not be harmed if they are orderly. If they become aggressive they will be killed."

The Greek Consul, M. Botassi, was equally reticent. He said that he wanted to think over the situation for twenty-four hours and see what action the powers take before expressing any opinion on the subject. He was glad that the United States Legation had been asked to protect the Greeks in Constantinople, and he hoped that there would be no hesitancy at Washington. "You see," he said, "that Germany had no hesitation in offering protection to Turks when appealed to. The United States is the only nation that the Greeks could appeal to. We shall have to wait and see what attitude the other powers are going to take, and how events shape themselves."

What the Turks Have Won So Far.

One of the best informed Greeks in this city on the defenses and war strength of his country is George Tragidis of 695 Columbus Avenue. He is a close friend of Demetrius Kasis, whose observations in THE NEW YORK TIMES of yesterday about the bombardment of Preveza were the subject of much comment among Greeks in this city. Mr. Tragidis did not think that the capture of the Milouna pass was such a severe loss to the Greeks as had been reported or might be imagined. "You know," he said, "that the news about all those Greeks being killed as against a small number of Turks came from Elassona, which is the headquarters of the Turkish Army on the eastern frontier. That is about as reliable, under the censor, as Weyler's news from Cuba.

"I do not think it possible for the Turks to get anywhere near Larissa, which is the headquarters of the Greek army on the Eastern frontier. It would be a very difficult undertaking for them. Talk about their getting as far south as Volo is nonsense. The Greek line of operations in that part of the country is very extensive. I believe that Prince Constantine will meet the Turks to-day somewhere near Trynavos, and that he will defeat them. If he does, that will be practically decisive. The Turks cannot stand defeat. While I should have been glad to hear that the Turks were kept on the other side of the Milouna Pass, I do not regard the news of their victory there as discouraging. The powers will take no action, in my opinion, unless the Greeks are badly defeated. Then they will certainly step in to prevent the Turks from acquiring any territory."

TURKS ARE GOOD FIGHTERS.

Col. Greene Thinks They Are Better in Defense Than Attack.

Col. Francis V. Greene of the Seventy-first Regiment, who represented the War Department at the Russo-Turkish war, in speaking last evening about the outbreak of the war in Greece, was of the opinion that the Turks were more than a match for the Greeks, both in point of numbers, discipline, and artillery. He did not think the Greeks seriously expected to whip the Turks themselves.

The Turks, Col. Greene believes, make excellent fighting material. In this war with Greece, Turkey has assumed the offensive, said Mr. Greene, and it remains to be seen how they will act. For many years they have fought on the defensive, and it was almost entirely so in the last war with Russia. The Turks fought splendidly behind defenses, and several times drove back the Russians, even when they reached the parapets, while the Russians almost always assumed the offensive and charged. Whenever the Turks assumed the offensive in that war they failed.

A PUBLIC MEETING CALLED.

Contributions Asked to Send Greeks Home—150 Going.

James Patterson, a political leader of the Second Assembly District, has joined several Greeks, among them George Lekas of 17 Roosevelt Street, George Genorezo, a confectioner of 160 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, and Nicholas Datoratos of 192 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, in issuing a call for a meeting on Wednesday night in Webster Hall.

Mr. Patterson said last night that at the meeting a plan would be put forward by which money enough to send home all the Greeks who wished to go could be raised. An appeal probably will be made to all, Greeks and Americans alike, for a contribution, no matter how small. Mr. Patterson says that there are hundreds who will go if the means is provided.

"PLUCKY LITTLE GREECE."

A Lecture in Brooklyn by Prof. W. A. McAndrew.

William A. McAndrew, Principal of the Pratt Institute, lectured on "Plucky Little Greece" before the members of the Long Island Historical Society last evening, in the hall of the society, at Pierrepont and Clinton Streets, Brooklyn. Joseph E. Brown, Chairman of the Lecture Committee, presided.

The lecture was a condensed history of Greece during this century. After he had pointed out that the success of the Greeks in driving out the Turks in 1821 was due to four causes—the development of Greek commerce, the friendship of Russia, the excellent seamanship of the Greeks, and the disintegration in the Turkish Empire—the lecturer said:

"He who traces the rise of revolution learns to look into the peaceful times that precede them for secret societies. We know the work done by our Sons of Liberty and by the various clubs in France, and we have not long to look in the history of the nineteenth century in Greece before we discover a powerful organization setting the train for an explosion. The mysterious order of Heteria, or fellowship, sprang into being. This was the ancient, not the modern society. It organized and began the revolution of '21, and chose the Ypsilantis to command the troops."

Jersey City's Treasurer Appointed.

City Treasurer Samuel D. Dickinson, who is Chairman of the Republican committee appointed to decide whether the inauguration of Mayor-elect Edward Hoos shall be disputed, went to Old Point Comfort, Va., on Saturday. He will return at the end of the week. It was learned yesterday that he had been reappointed City Treasurer for three years and that he had been sworn in before his departure. His first term expires next Friday.

Receiver for the Birkett Company.

Justice Maddox, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday appointed Henry M. Birkett permanent receiver of the J. W. Birkett Manufacturing Company, and authorized him to sell at public auction the property and assets of the company. An order was also issued restraining creditors from bringing any action against the company until the receiver has settled up its affairs.

New Hampshire's New Fort.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., April 19.—The work on the new fortifications at New Castle has been begun, and the contractors have a gang of men, supposed to be Austrians, employed in preparing the ground for the masonry. These men sleep and are fed in the old commissary building at Fort Constitution. Visitors are excluded from the site of the fortifications except by pass, as a huge board fence has been erected around the new fort.

Viafero Sentenced for Life.

Pietro Viafero, who was convicted ten days ago of murder in the second degree for killing Rocco De Slo, in Bedford Park, last January, was yesterday sentenced to State Prison for life by Justice Giegerich, in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court. The usual motion for a new trial was made by Viafero's counsel, but was denied.

Sutherland's Death Sentence.

Hadley, A. Sutherland, the West Indian negro who was last week convicted of murder in the first degree, was yesterday sentenced by Judge Aspinall to be executed at Sing Sing during the week of June 7. Sutherland was convicted for shooting his mistress March 22 last.

First Battery's Tournament.

The First Battery, Capt. Louis Wendel, gave a military tournament at the armory, at 334 West Forty-fourth Street, last night. The men were first reviewed by Gen. Howard Carroll, and then gave a very interesting exhibition, which included fencing, sabre exercises, broadsword drill, wall-scaling, and storming barricades. After the exhibition, Lieut. Lyman, on behalf of the members of the battery, presented a bicycle to Lieut. Schmidt.

Smallpox on Randall's Island.

John A. Smith, twenty-two years old; Henry Bogardus, fifteen years old, and Edgar De Menter, thirteen years old, inmates of the Institution and School for Weak Minded Children, on Randall's Island, were removed on Sunday to North Brothers Island because they had smallpox.

A case was reported from the Riverside Hospital. The victim is Helen Page, three months old, whose mother was taken to North Brother Island three weeks ago, having been stricken with smallpox.

Which costs most,

a sick baby, or a package of Pearline? Without the Pearline, there's always the prospect of sickness, and perhaps worse, for your baby or for any other baby. It comes from nursing bottles that are imperfectly washed. This is a source of infant trouble that can't be watched too closely. Pearline will set your mind at rest. Nothing washes them so thoroughly as Pearline. One of the largest makers of nursing bottles sends out circulars with his goods, recommending Pearline for washing. He is wise, for milk in any form cannot adhere to anything, if washed with Pearline. 320

Millions Now Use Pearline

THE WAR AS VIEWED HERE

Naval Officers Deeply Interested in the Outcome of the Struggle of Greece and Turkey.

THE TWO NAVIES COMPARED.

Sea-Coast Defenses of Greece as Seen by Officers at the Brooklyn Navy Yard—The United States Fleet in the Mediterranean Sea.

The officers at the Brooklyn Navy Yard are taking a deep interest in the warlike developments on the Grecian and Turkish frontiers, although no orders of any kind have been received in regard to a strengthening of our naval forces in the Levant.

The cruiser Raleigh is fitting out at Norfolk for a European cruise. There are already four vessels in the Mediterranean, the Minneapolis, at Mersyna, Asia Minor; the cruisers San Francisco and Cincinnati, at Naples, Italy, and the gunboat Bancroft, at Smyrna. Any one of these vessels could reach the scene of action within a few days, and they are fully capable of protecting American interests in that locality.

There are very few, if any, Americans in any of the towns thus far made the scene of battle, and not an officer could be found at the navy yard yesterday who had ever been nearer the scene of present hostilities than Corfu. There is no record of any American war vessel ever having touched at any of the many small towns on the northwestern coast of Greece.

"The only two Greek ports visited by American vessels," said Lieut. George Calhoun, junior aide to Commandant Sicard, yesterday, "is Corfu, off the west coast, and Piraeus, the seaport of Athens, on the opposite side of the country. Both these ports were visited last Summer by the San Francisco and Marblehead, but I do not think any of the smaller coast villages were touched at. We do not anticipate any orders from Secretary Long to fit out any additional vessels for Europe."

Grecian Shore Defenses.

Lieut. James T. Smith of the Equipment Department, who has charge of the libraries for the vessels of the navy, stated that the charts and records of foreign fleets and fortifications are all kept at the Bureau of Naval Intelligence, at Washington. The Library Department at the navy yard is not sufficiently extensive in scope to embrace books of reference on naval and military subjects in the far East.

"There are some effective batteries at Corfu and Piraeus," said he, "but I hardly think that the fortifications at the small towns, such as Actium, can have the latest improved guns. I believe that early last year the 7.65 millimeter Mauser rifle was ordered for the Turkish Army, and instructors were appointed in its manipulation. This weapon should give them, all else being equal, an advantage over the Greek soldiery, who have not as yet received the latest weapons. It is rather early yet to give an opinion as to the result of the war, and in my opinion and that of those who have studied both people, one is as good a fighter and as

IRELAND'S STRONG DEMANDS

What the Parnellite Convention Will Ask of the British Government.

REDMOND'S VIEW OF THE CASE.

The Parnellites Stronger as a Party Than They Have Been for a Long Time—Their Proposed Demands in the Convention To-day.

DUBLIN, April 19.—The Parnellite Convention summoned by John Redmond to meet to-morrow in this city will be the most important event of its kind since the death of Charles Stewart Parnell. In an interview with the representative of The Associated Press to-day Mr. Redmond said:

"Our party is stronger than it has been for a long time. It proposes a definite step forward. Our programme embraces four principal points: First, the foundation of an independent Irish league, in which agrarian interests shall not be dominant, but shall be founded upon the broader and sounder basis of independent political action for the benefit of the whole Irish nation; second, civil and religious liberty and no further interference of priests in politics; third, absolute independence of alliances with any English party, and a reverting to our old demand for a co-ordinate Parliament, the principle of federalism in Mr. Gladstone's home rule proposals—which we were formerly willing to accept in a spirit of compromise—having been rejected by Parliament; fourth, manhood suffrage, which would give us a political majority in Ireland, and is a plank that ought to commend itself to our friends in the United States who believe in the rule of the majority.

"We shall insist on the third point with all the power we possess. Our programme will be privately discussed at noon to-morrow, and publicly stated and explained in the evening, when Mr. Stuyvesant Chandler will speak."

Floods in New Zealand.

WELLINGTON, New Zealand, April 19.—The Napier District of Hawke's Bay, on the east coast of North Island, is suffering from severe floods. Napier itself is almost inundated. It is estimated that the damage will reach $100,000.

Twelve persons have been drowned, while trying to effect the rescue of others hemmed in by the waters.

Four New Cardinals Appointed.

ROME, April 19.—The secret Consistory to-day was largely attended. The Pope elevated the Archbishops of Lyons, Rennes, Rouen, and Santiago de Compostela to the Cardinalate and formally proclaimed the previously named Bishops of Buffalo, Cheyenne, Wilmington, and Mobile.

Foreign Notes of Interest.

NICE, April 19.—The Marquis of Salisbury was in conference with Queen Victoria today for three-quarters of an hour.

LONDON, April 19.—Primrose Day, the anniversary of the death of Benjamin Disraeli, (Lord Beaconsfield,) was observed to-day with the usual display of his favorite flower. The decoration of the Beaconsfield Statue surpassed all records.

Loie Fuller in Havana.

HAVANA, April 19.—Loie Fuller, the American dancer, has made a successful appearance here, and all the newspapers publish descriptions of her serpentine and fairy dances, with enthusiastic praise of her skill.

INSPECTOR CONTI DISMISSED.

Turned Out of the Public Service by Secretary Gage—Charged with Eloping with Another's Wife.

PHILADELPHIA, April 19.—The immediate dismissal of Albert E. Conti, one of the Immigration Inspectors at this port, was ordered to-day by Secretary Gage. It is alleged that Conti eloped Sunday from Washington with the wife of F. Grimm, a veteran Treasury Department clerk. Conti is thirty-three years old and the woman is thirty. She had been married ten years, and deserted a baby eighteen months old.

Conti went to Washington from Denver at the beginning of the last Cleveland Administration, seeking an appointment in the Consular Service. He was a Democrat, and had the support of the Colorado Democratic managers.

It is said that while Conti was waiting he spent all his money, and Grimm, whose acquaintance he had formed, took him, out of charity, into his own home and kept him two or three months, until largely through Grimm's assistance, Conti was appointed an Immigration Inspector and stationed first at Detroit, and then at Philadelphia.

Musicians in Conference.

An interesting meeting of the local committee on the Convention of the Music Teachers' National Association to be held in this city in June met at the house of Theodore Sutro last evening, with many local musicians, composers, teachers, and organists. There was a general discussion of the work to be done at the convention, and the far-reaching good it is hoped will result from it.

Dr. Hatchett, Chairman of the Programme Committee, spoke of the proposed National Academy of Music, which President Green of the association proposed at the last convention. President Green was then authorized to appoint a committee to report on the subject at the coming convention in New York.

May Order General Strikes.

It looks again like war in the building trade, and general strikes may be ordered soon. The negotiations between the steamfitters and their employers were broken off yesterday. The Executive Committee of the Master Steamfitters and representatives of the steamfitters and helpers unions held another conference yesterday, but the employers refused to make any concessions to the unions, and the delegates went away angry. The men will hold a meeting this morning at Central Hall, West Thirty-second Street, and it is believed that they will insist on the walking delegates ordering general strikes against the master steamfitters.

Suspicious Fire in a Tenement.

Fire, supposed to be of incendiary origin, was discovered last night in the cellar of the five-story tenement house at 806 Columbus Avenue, owned by J. B. Dent of 879 Columbus Avenue. Mrs. Rittlebach, the janitress, who lives in the rear of the store on the ground floor, occupied by Bradley & Co., dealers in butter and eggs, on going down to the cellar, found a partition in a blaze. She gave the alarm, and in a moment all the families living in the house were out on the street. The fire was extinguished before the arrival of the department. A hasty investigation showed traces of kerosene on the floor. The woodwork near the gas metres was also found to be saturated.

Verdict of $5,000 for Mrs. Martin.

In the suit of Maria Ewing Martin against the Third Avenue Railroad Company to recover $50,000 damages on account of the death of her father, Gen. Thomas Ewing, the jury yesterday awarded $5,000 to the plaintiff. Gen. Ewing was struck by a Third Avenue car and died the next day. The company's contention was contributory negligence.

Hawkin's Zouaves Feast.

The annual dinner of the Hawkins Zouaves Veteran Association of the Ninth New York Volunteers was given at the Hoffman House last night. Lunch and champagne were served, and arrangements were made for the dedication of the monument to the members of the regiment who fell in the Battle of Antietam, on the battlefield next Memorial Day.

French Vessel Arrives.

The French cruiser Fulton arrived in the Narrows at 10 o'clock last evening, and anchored below Quarantine. She comes from Martinique, which place she left eight days ago, in order to be present at the Grant Monument ceremonies.

AT THE HOTELS.

Judge W. Wallace of Albany is at the Hoffman.

Major J. B. Burbank, United States Army, is at the Everett House.

C. N. Haskell of the Lima Northern Railroad is at the Netherland.

Sir Archibald Geike of London and Col. W. C. Brown of Ohio are at the Windsor.

Judge H. H. Wheeler of Brattleborough, Edgar S. Isham of Chicago, and T. Ogilvie of Montreal are at the Murray Hill.

Mrs. H. N. Higginbotham of Chicago, R. C. Ogden of Philadelphia, Armory A. Lawrence of Boston, and Lord Grey de Wilton of England are at the Waldorf.

Col. and Mrs. Cortleyou of Charleston, Capt. I. C. White of the United States Army, E. D. Leavitt of Cambridge, and E. M. Noraman of Omaha are at the Manhattan.

John A. Reynolds of Elmira, Howard G. White of Syracuse, ex-Senator G. C. Moody of South Dakota, D. M. Houser of St. Louis, and Congressman H. H. Powers of Vermont are at the Fifth Avenue.

H. C. Frick of Pittsburg, Paul J. Sorg of Middletown, Ohio; J. Harrington Walker of Detroit, A. W. Green and J. W. Gates of Chicago, H. Darlington of Pittsburg, and Mrs. Pruyn of Albany are at the Holland.

ARRIVALS OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Adam, J. N., & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; J. T. Jones, notions and fancy goods; 57 White Street.

Alsop, Mosby & Co., Richmond, Va.; J. H. Wilkinson, notions and furnishing goods; W. M. Anderson, dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Ambach Brothers & Co., Baltimore, Md.; M. Ambach, woolens; Hoffman House.

Arnstein, M. B., & Co., Knoxville, Tenn.; M. B. Arnstein, dry goods, notions, furnishing goods, &c.; 7 Mercer Street.

Barnard, Sumner & Putnam Company, Worcester, Mass.; A. Vanderpyl, hosiery; 52 Franklin Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Brown, Thompson & Co., Hartford, Conn.; W. L. Ledger, house furnishing goods, 2 Walker Street; Hotel Manhattan.

Burke, Fitz Simons, Hone & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; G. W. Brown, prints and ginghams; Hotel Imperial.

Campbell & Smith, Pittsburg Penn.; W. Campbell, millinery, cloaks, and suits; Westminster Hotel.

Collins & Fairbanks, Boston, Mass.; C. H. Collins, hats ands caps; Broadway Central Hotel.

Crosby & Dwinel, Bangor, Me.; F. S. Crosby, fancy goods and notions; Hotel Imperial.

Dietz, C. E., Berne, N. Y., dry goods and notions; R. Dietz, furnishing goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Denver Dry Goods Company, Denver, Col.; A. E. Force, silks and velvets; Hotel Vendome.

Doggett Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; J. Doggett; 2 Walker Street.

Fahy, J., & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; E. R. Lynch, linens and flannels; 66 Grand Street; Sinclair House.

Fahy, J., & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; J. Graham, millinery, 66 Grand Street; Hotel Manhattan.

Fowler, E. S., Syracuse, N. Y.; millinery; Hotel Albert.

Gay, O. A. M., & Son, Atlanta, Ga.; T. A. Gay, furnishing goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Gilchrist & Co., Boston, Mass.; J. Gilchrist, dress goods and silks; Union Square Hotel.

Gimble, M., & Sons, Chicago, Ill.; J. W. Gimble, hats and caps; Hoffman House.

Gross & Strauss, Boston, Mass.; C. Strauss, cloaks and suits; 138 Spring Street; St. Cloud Hotel.

Goldsmith, J., & Son, Baltimore, Md.; M. Goldsmith, furnishing goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Guggenheim & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; M. Guggenheim, woolens; Holland House.

Hartwell, the Richards Company, Providence, R. I.; F. Crowley, ribbons and laces; 236 Church Street; Broadway Central Hotel.

Hengerer Company, The William, Buffalo, N. Y.; R. Kuehne, trimmings, millinery, and ribbons; 34 Thomas Street.

Hengerer, the W. Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; Miss Koch, cloaks; St. Denis Hotel.

Hornik, M., & Co., Charleston, S. C.; M. Hornik, clothing; Broadway Central Hotel.

Houghton & Dutton, Boston, Mass.; M. G. Houghton, dry goods; Murray Hill Hotel.

Johnston Fife Hat Company, St. Joseph, Mo.; J. A. Johnston, hats and caps; Grand Hotel.

Jordan, Marsh & Co., Boston, Mass.; S. Pyne, general buyer, 8 Greene Street.

Katz, S. & J., Company, New Orleans, La.; M. Katz, white goods; 34 Thomas Street; Hoffman House.

Keith, Edson & Co., Chicago Ill.; S. L. Walker, staple goods; 96 Spring Street; Hoffman House.

Kirschbaum, A., & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; M. May, woolens; B. Kirschbaum, woolens; Hoffman House.

King, H. E., & Son, Malone, N. Y.; W. H. King, dry goods; Grand Hotel.

Kuhn, J., & Son, Champaign, Ill.; J. Kuhn, clothing; Union Square Hotel.

Kahn, M., Baltimore, Md.; clothing; Broadway Central Hotel.

Lawson, W. C., Milton, Penn.; notions and fancy goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Loveman, D. B., & Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.; D. B. Loveman, dress goods, silks, and velvets, linens and white goods, upholstery goods, and carpets; 224 Church Street; Hotel Vendome.

Lowell, A. S. & Co., Worcester, Mass.; A. S. Lowell, millinery; 621 Broadway; Hotel Bartholdi.

Mann, D. S., Albany, N. Y.; dry goods, &c.; Hoffman House.

Mayer, E. L., Chicago, Ill.; wrappers; Stuart House.

McMurray & Fonda, Troy, N. Y.; C. F. McMurray, furnishing goods; Hotel Manhattan.

MacInnes, J. C., Company, Worcester, Mass.; Mr. Fitzpatrick, linens and white goods; 57 White Street.

Merchants' Auction and Job Lot Company, The, Cincinnati, Ohio; C. Rothschild, furnishing goods; St. Cloud Hotel.

Miller, Hall & Hartwell, Troy, N. Y.; W. L. Hall, shirts, collars, and cuffs; Murray Hill Hotel.

Mead, F. C., Walton, N. Y.; dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Meyer, Reinhard & Co., Baltimore, Md.; S. Reinhard, woolens; Hotel Marlborough.

Monroe & Smith, Pittsfield, Mass.; C. W. Monroe, clothing; Hotel Albert.

Murphy, D. F., Boston, Mass.; dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

O'Gorman, J., & Co., Providence, R. I.; J. M. Norton, dress goods, silks, and velvets; St. Denis Hotel.

Pinter, H., St. Joseph, Mo.; millinery; Hotel Albert.

Rea & Jackson, Vicksburg, Miss.; W. J. Rea, notions; St. Denis Hotel.

Richardson, W. H., & Co., Boston, Mass.; W. H. Richardson, furnishing goods; Hoffman House.

Scheyer, M., & Brother, San Francisco, Cal.; A. Green, white goods, hosiery, and gloves; 44 White Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Seibert, G. P., Easton, Penn.; carpets; Holland House.

Shortenberg & Robinson, Pawtucket, R. I.; J. E. Robinson, dry goods, 54 Franklin Street; Hotel Albert.

Shortenberg & Robinson, Pawtucket, R. I.; W. H. Studley, dry goods, 548 Franklin Street; Broadway Central Hotel.

Siegel, Hillmann & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; Mrs. A. Medbury, cloaks and suits; Mrs. M. Mooney, ladies and infants' wear; Hotel Imperial.

Smith, J. & Co. Boston, Mass.; J. G. Knowles, millinery; Hotel Vendome.

Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; W. Syclemore, stationery and fancy goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia; Miss Turner, infants' wear; Albemarle Hotel.

Walter, A., & Co., Baltimore, Md.; A. Walter, woolens; Sturtevant House.

Ward, Colburn & Co., Toledo; E. A. Weed, hats and caps; H. K. Felker, hats and caps; Westminster Hotel.

White, R. H., & Co., Boston, Mass.; A. McLochlan, cloaks and suits, 81 Grand Street; Hotel Normandie.

TAMMANY ELECTS SACHEMS.

The Tammany Society or Columbian Order held its annual meeting and election of Sachems and officers in the main hall of the Wigwam last night.

There was a large attendance, the crowd being estimated at 1,000 and the number of voters at 500. There was but one ticket in the field, and as far as could be ascertained there was not a great amount of scratching. The Board of Sachems and the officers elected follow:

Sachems—Hugh J. Grant, William Sohmer, George B. McClellan, Nathan Straus, Charles Welde, Patrick Keenan, John C. Sheehan, J. Sergeant Cram, George W. Plunkitt, Henry D. Hotchkiss, John H. Patrick, William Sulzer, and Augustus W. Peters. Secretary—John B. McGoldrick; Treasurer—Peter F. Meyer; Sagamore—William H. Dobbs; Wiskinkie—Daniel M. Donegan.

There are but two changes in the list of sachems from last year's list. Former Justice Feitner retired as a sachem, with the understanding, it is generally believed, that he will be elected Grand Sachem, to succeed Supreme Court Justice Smyth, who has held the place for two years. Congressman Amos J. Cummings was left off the list at his own request, for the purpose of making it easier to adjust the ticket.

The two new Sachems are Nathan Straus and ex-Senator George W. Plunkitt. Mr. Straus was a sound-money man and Mr. Plunkitt a silver man in the last campaign.

Among those at the election last night were ex-Mayor Hugh J. Grant, Postmaster Dayton, John C. Sheehan, Chief Justice Van Wyck of the City Court, James J. Martin, Supreme Court Justices Bischoff and Giegerich, City Court Judges O'Dwyer and McCarthy, Andrew Freedman, William H. McDonough, Dr. William J. O'Sullivan, and Lawrence Delmour.

The Board of Sachems will meet May 12 to elect Thomas L. Feitner Grand Sachem.

New Refinery Building.

Work was begun yesterday in Long Island City on the extensive buildings of the New York Sugar Refining Company, which is mainly backed by Claus Doscher, the former President of the Brooklyn Sugar Refining Company. The new concern will operate in opposition to the Sugar Trust. J. D. Leary, who has the contract for driving some 8,000 piles, put 150 men to work on the piers and excavation for the cooperage office building.

GUESTS OF ST. NICHOLAS

Descendants of the New Amsterdam Settlers Smoke Dutch Pipes at Delmonico's and Talk.

MAHAN ON THE NEED OF A NAVY

F. J. de Peyster's Subject Was the Old Dutch Customs, and Col. Waring Told of His Experience and Plans for the Streets.

The St. Nicholas Society celebrated "Paas," or Easter, last night, by a dinner at Delmonico's, smoking long Dutch pipes, and a half dozen speeches on all sorts of subjects from New Amsterdam customs to street cleaning in New York.

About 7 o'clock the members of the society and their guests assembled, and prepared for the procession. A half hour later, the procession of diners, led by a half dozen negro servants dressed in the costume of Nieuw Amsterdam, with orange and yellow coats, blue knickerbockers, white stockings, and black slippers, passed into the banquet hall to the strains of "El Capitan March."

There were about 125 present. S. F. Stanton presided, in place of Mr. King, President of the society, who could not attend the dinner. On his right sat Capt. A. T. Mahan, and on his left Col. George E. Waring, Jr. Among others present were Park Commissioner William A. Stiles, Charles A. Schermerhorn, F. J. De Peyster, Austen G. Fox, G. G. De Witt, Henry E. Gregory, E. B. Oakley, J. Searle Barclay, William Bayard Van Rensselaer, Stuyvesant Fish, and Howard Townsend.

Chairman Stanton introduced the speaker of the evening, and made a short speech himself.

F. J. De Peyster spoke of old Dutch customs. He cautioned modern New Yorkers not to forget that the Quakers also had a part in founding the city.

Capt. Mahan, the next speaker, said that this country does not exist only within the bounds of the seas that wash our shores on the east and west.

"The navy," he said "may be considered as the outward and visible sign of the fact that the United States may at some time have interests outside our own borders. We often hear it said that the navy has nothing to do but to defend the coast. We are not an aggressive power, but what will you limit your defense to? Have we no interests outside in any part of the world? Is it merely with us a question of internal development? May it not be at times that offense is the best defense? Is it probable that we shall never need to make ourselves felt outside our own border?

"Another phrase that we hear much of is 'entangling alliances with none.' Washington, in these words, referred to an annoying alliance that we had contracted with our ancient ally and friend, France; but it is now pressed into service to mean that we must not move outside of our own borders. If we had interest outside, patriotism for our own land would burn more brightly. [Applause.] The reason our patriotism is no more ardent now is because we are never brought into contact with other nations." [Cheers.]

Col. George E. Waring, Jr., spoke next. He rehearsed part of the history of the cleaning of the streets under the reform Administration of Mayor Strong.

"It was suggested to one of my predecessors that it would be a good thing to cleanse the tenement district. He replied: 'Damn the tenement district. The people there do not care whether they are clean or dirty.'"

He spoke of some of the plans for this year. One is to have a fleet of catamaran boats to carry off the garbage. One of these boats is already built, and is called the "Cinder-ella." [Laughter.] Another plan is to deposit garbage on Riker's Island and fill it up to six feet above sea level. This will cost $1,500 an acre, and the land will then be worth $3,000 an acre. An attempt will be made to save money from the garbage; $140,000 is now gotten from this source, but it is believed, he said, that $3,000,000 can be gotten from it—or enough to support the Street Cleaning Department.

Austen G. Fox was the last speaker.

THE REFORM CLUB DINNER.

Cleveland, Carlisle, and Wilson Are on the Programme to Respond to Toasts.

Plans for the annual dinner of the Reform Club, which will be held at the Waldorf on Saturday night, have been perfected. The list of toasts was given out last night by Seth Sprague Terry, Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements. It follows:

"The Present Problems."—Ex-President Cleveland.

"Sound Currency."—Ex-Secretary John G. Carlisle.

"Tariff Reform."—Ex-Postmaster General W. L. Wilson.

"Municipal Administration."—Edward M. Shepard.

"The National Democracy."—W. D. Bynum, of Indiana.

"The Political Outlook."—Senator H. G. Turner of Georgia.

"Andrew Jackson and the Restoration of Gold Currency."—Senator Jonah Patterson of Tennessee.

Ex-Congressman John De Witt Warner will preside at the dinner. It will be one of the most important political banquets of the year. Among those who have accepted invitations are ex-Secretaries Herbert and Francis, Senator Gray of Delaware, Senator Caffery of Louisiana, Senator Cooper of Florida, Controller Eckels, and Gen. Simon B. Buckner, who was Vice Presidential candidate on the National Democracy's ticket in the last campaign.

THEODORE HAVEMEYER ILL.

A Slight Cold After His Pleasure Trip to the South.

Theodore Havemeyer is ill with a slight attack of influenza. He caught a cold a week ago, just after his return from a pleasure trip with several friends through the South, and has been uncomfortably but not dangerously ill. Dr. Clement Cleveland, who is attending him, told a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES last night that he would recover in a few days.

"A rumor has got about," said Dr. Cleveland, "that Mr. Havemeyer went South for his health. That is not true. He went merely for pleasure. He was well when he left New York, and well when he came back. It was after his return that he took the cold which developed into influenza. It was reported also that he took a physician with him. That is not true, either."

TRIES SUICIDE IN THE STREET.

A well-dressed woman, apparently about thirty years old, attempted suicide by drinking carbolic acid last night while standing on the corner of Broadway and Clinton Place.

Two policemen put in an appearance and sent for an ambulance. The woman was taken to St. Vincent's Hospital in an unconscious condition. She recovered consciousness later, but her condition was said to be serious. Among her effects were a receipt for storage made out to L. L. Dent by N. N. Hatch of 238 Tremont Street, Boston, and a pocketbook containing some small change.

Archibald Geikie Honored.

Sir Archibald Geikie, Director General of the Geological Survey of Great Britain, was entertained last evening by the members of the section of geology and mineralogy of the New York Academy of Sciences. The reception was given at the Academy of Medicine, on West Forty-third Street. Prof. J. F. Kemp presided, and addresses of welcome were given by Prof. J. J. Stevenson, President of the academy; Prof. R. E. Dodge, Secretary of the section, and Prof. Angelo Heilprin of the Philadelphia Academy of Sciences.

Sir Archibald will deliver a lecture this morning, and during his stay in that city will deliver six lectures before the students of Johns Hopkins University.

POLICE CALLED TO A CHURCH

Stormy Scenes Were Enacted in the Trinity Methodist Protestant Church in Williamsburg.

WERE TO ELECT TRUSTEES.

Finally There Was a Division of Members, Resulting in Separate Meetings, at Which Different Sets of Officials Were Chosen for the Same Offices.

The factional trouble in the Trinity Methodist Protestant Church, Williamsburg, reached a climax at the annual meeting of its members last night for the election of Trustees. A platoon of police from the Bedford Avenue Station was finally called in to preserve order, and after a stormy session there was a division of the members, resulting in two separate meetings and the election of different officials.

Trouble has been brewing in that church for several months between the pastor, G. Emil Richter, and his friends, and Theodore L. Cocheu and others, who opposed the policies of that faction. Primarily the differences arose over the question of selling Union Cemetery and the use of the funds for paying off the church debts and improving the property.

While Mr. Richter and his followers favored this move, the others have opposed it. By degrees the question has become more and more acrimonious, and recently an effort was made to dispense with the pastor after his contract was at an end. This was last Saturday, and the followers of Mr. Richter were determined to continue him in the pastorate.

When the meeting last night opened the Rev. John S. Robinson of Paterson, N. J., a Presiding Elder in the conference, announced that he had been appointed by the President of the conference as temporary pastor of the church. As such he said that under the Church law he was the presiding officer. Mr. Cocheu then announced that, as President of the Board of Trustees, he alone was privileged to preside.

This caused the breaking of the storm, and both men proceeded to take charge of the meeting. Loud personalities were indulged in by the people present, and by the presiding officers, which ended in a request being sent to the Bedford Avenue Station for the police.

When Sergt. White and a platoon of officers arrived, excitement was at a high pitch. Both Mr. Cocheu and Mr. Robinson called on him for protection. The Sergeant announced that he was there to see that no violence occurred, and warned those present that on the first sign of trouble he would arrest the person who started it.

The presence of the police, with their drawn night sticks, offended a number of the members, who, after denouncing the call for the police as scandalous and unseemly, withdrew in anger from the meeting.

The first serious trouble began over the demand of the members for a reading of the names of the qualified voters. Mr. Cocheu announced that the Trustees had prepared a list, which the Secretary would read. Mr. Richter and others objected to this, and demanded that the register of the church be produced. They were supported by Mr. Robinson.

"Some of the names on the register," said Mr. Cocheu, "are those of people who have died. Others are of young people who are not qualified.

"We must have the register," answered Mr. Robinson. "It must be read from the beginning to the end."

"I will not permit it," said Mr. Cocheu.

"You are wrong in your action here, Mr. Cocheu," interrupted the presiding elder. "You have no right to make all this trouble. I have been appointed as the pastor and leader of this church and must be recognized as such. I don't want to be discourteous to you, but I am tiring of your work here. I am the Chairman of this meeting, and as such order the register to be read."

"No, you're not, I'm the Chairman," hotly answered Mr. Cocheu, "you are an interloper, a foreigner. We do not propose to be overridden by you, or by any outsider that has no interest in the church. Why, you haven't visited us here in ten years."

"Mr. Cocheu, you must be careful," said Mr. Robinson, his face scarlet with anger. "You are going against the law, and against the Church. Unless you desist I shall report the matter to our higher officers. Policemen, I call upon you to remove this man, who is interrupting our proceedings."

"I dare them to," retorted Mr. Cocheu, "they dare not do it. Why should you interrupt us, anyway. You are a foreigner."

"If I am," answered the Presiding Elder, "I don't know it. I may have been, but I am an American now in two ways, and I propose to see justice done here. We are not going to be overawed or bulldozed by any person. Unless you desist I shall take measures to make you."

Matters continued in this way for half an hour, and every effort to put motions resulted in confusion. The male members of the church crowded around the rival Chairmen, and the women huddled in their seats. The police moved up closer to the wranglers and watched every move with interest.

Wise counsel prevailed at last, and upon the motion of Mr. Robinson himself the people who were friendly to Mr. Richter left the meeting in a body and held a session at 178 South Eighth Street. As they left the meeting they were hooted by the others but the police guarded the entrances.

The meeting held by the Richterites was presided over by Mr. Robinson. They elected George E. Richter Trustee for one year, in place of Mr. Cocheu, whose time had expired, and Fred Ableman, W. H. McCready, and G. H. Faulknenberg for a three years' term each.

Mr. Cocheu and his followers, at their meeting, elected him to succeed himself as a Trustee.

Three Bouts with Gloves.

The Palace Athletic Club, as the successor of the defunct American Sporting Club, gave its first boxing performance last night. The principal bout of the evening was between Oscar Gardner, who is popularly known as "The Omaha Kid," and Austin Rice of New London. They fought a twenty-round bout and gave a good exhibition of boxing. The first preliminary bout was contested by "Dave" O'Connor of Paterson, N. J., and Frank Brennan of Brooklyn, and the second by "Tom" McCune of Detroit and "Black Griffo" of Cincinnati. O'Connor won his match easily. The second was a draw.

Good-Bye to Gen. Porter.

The regular monthly meeting of the George Washington Post, G. A. R., was held last night at the Hoffman House. Gen. Horace Porter, who is commander of the post, presided for the last time before his departure for Europe. He made a good-bye address and listened to speeches by his comrades, bidding him success in his new work.

Hood's Pills

Should be in every family medicine chest and every traveler's grip. They are invaluable when the stomach is out of order; cure headache, billousness, and all liver troubles. Mild and efficient. 25c.

Wedding Silver.

A special invitation is extended to those interested in the approaching Spring Weddings to examine for comparison the stock of the GORHAM CO., Silversmiths. In addition to a splendid assortment of SPOONS and FORKS in a great variety of designs, and the regular TEA, DESSERT, and DINNER SERVICES in COLONIAL and other styles, a collection of entirely new things will be found which have been expressly prepared for this season and purpose.

Gorham Mfg. Co.

Silversmiths,

BROADWAY & 19TH ST.
23 MAIDEN LANE.

BRIDGE PROJECT QUARREL.

Trolley Companies of Brooklyn Are Disputing with Each Other About the Allotment of Percentages.

A failure on the part of the officers of the railroads in Brooklyn to agree as to the arrangements for running their cars over the bridge, the opposition of some of the principal shareholders of the Brooklyn Heights Company and the probable sale of one of the elevated roads are all serious obstacles to the project to extend the traffic over the structure. The difficulties may delay the consummation of the scheme for months.

The trolley companies, it is said, are wrangling over the percentages in the allotment of cars. President Sullivan of the Smith Street line, whose allotment is 6 per cent., is dissatisfied, and asks at least one half per cent. more. The other companies are allotted as follows: Brooklyn Heights, 90 per cent.; Nassau Electric, 24 per cent.; Brooklyn City and Newtown, 16 per cent. The officers of these roads agree that they cannot afford to yield anything from their allotments.

The shareholders of the Brooklyn Heights who are opposing the project, are said to base their objections on the claim that the company will lose money by entering into it. They urge besides that the company is not at present in a financial condition to warrant the expenditure of the large amount of money the extension would necessitate. The Kings County Elevated Road has taken no part in the work of perfecting the scheme. It is said that this is due to the fact that negotiations for the sale of the road are in progress. The position of this company is effectually blocking the project so far as the elevated roads are concerned.

MICHIGAN GOLD DEMOCRACY.

RESULTS ALREADY WHICH PROMISE WELL FOR THE FUTURE.

A Letter from Secretary J. C. Holt to George Foster Peabody—A Promise of 60,000 Votes in a National Election—Organization to Be Kept Up.

George Foster Peabody received the following letter yesterday from J. C. Holt, Secretary of the National Democratic organization of Michigan:

"I send you under another cover a copy of this morning's Democrat, which is a silver paper. You will see that we had a meeting of the State Central Committee in my office yesterday to decide on future plans, and it was unanimously agreed upon to continue the work we have already started and keep up an active campaign for the next two years at least. We shall set about organizing more thoroughly County Committees in counties where we already have organizations, and will also form committees in counties in which we have not yet formed them.

"At a meeting of the State Central Committee in February there was a decided feeling against our adopting the course we did, but it was at last decided upon and a convention was called. At this convention the Detroit delegation, with one or two exceptions, exerted all their influence against putting up a ticket, they claiming that we would poll such a small vote that we would be ridiculous in the eyes of our opponents and be a laughing stock to everybody, and also that we would jeopardize the chances of the Republican candidate and give undue encouragement to the silver forces by putting a victory in their power. Our Executive Committee contended earnestly that nothing of the kind was to be feared, that our ticket would poll as many votes from the silver Democrats as from the Democrats who might otherwise have voted for Judge Long, the Republican candidate, and also that it was absolutely necessary to put a ticket in the field in order to preserve and continue our organization.

"Three weeks before the election, I was earnest in my belief that we would poll about 8,000 votes. I changed my mind a little after this, and my most sanguine expectations could not place the vote above 15,000. You see what influence we had against us, and with what we had to contend. We circulated a little booklet throughout the State, which I inclose in this letter, on 'Who Are the Democrats?' and I am convinced that it did more or less good. We kept after everybody we could, and some of our County Committees put up local tickets. In each instance in which they did so they controlled the election in their city. It is our plan to have local tickets everywhere after this, and in this way to increase the number of our party who can come out and declare for us openly.

"At this writing I have received replies from seventy-four counties out of the eighty-three in the State, and these seventy-four counties give us a vote of 30,505. We estimate that these 30,000 are equal at the lowest estimate to at least 60,000 at a National election, and you can depend upon us 60,000 Democrats in Michigan after this.

"The vote has been a great surprise, not only to ourselves, but to everybody in the State who has been able to form an opinion as to what it meant. Anybody who is acquainted with Michigan politics can see that it means that we hold the balance of power in this State; at least it makes the silver party perfectly powerless. They cannot poll enough votes even to make the election this State doubtful, provided the National Democratic organization is perfected and is kept up.

"Regent Barbour was of considerable assistance to our ticket and polled a good vote, running in some places considerably ahead of the rest of the ticket. These figures I have given you are compiled from taking the highest vote cast for any one of our candidates in all the counties. In one county, Keweenaw, we polled three times as many votes as Yaple, candidate for Judge on the silver ticket. In a number of towns our vote was within ten and fifteen of the silver vote. In Detroit, Regent Barbour received within 488 of as many votes as the lowest of the three candidates on the silver ticket. Our vote in Wayne County was 9,611. In all the silver counties in the State, of which there are about fifteen in number, our vote ran from 150 up to 400.

"The newspaper which I send you will contrast the vote of this April with former votes, so you can see what has been done heretofore and can compare for yourself. As I understand it, Michigan was the only State in the Union this April which elected any State officers, and we are, therefore, the pioneers in National Democracy since McKinley's election.

"It seems to me that the wonderful results that we have had in this State are indications of what can be done in other States, and are very encouraging to the National Democrats all over the country. It is our plan to publish very thoroughly the results of this election and explain plainly what it means and have this published in every paper that will publish it, not only in this State, but all over the United States."

SHIPPING AND THE MAILS

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

P. M.
Sun rises...5:14|Sun sets...6:45|Moon rises..11:53

High Water—This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook..10:01	Gov. Is'd...10:12	H. Gate...—
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook..10:17	Gov. Is'd...10:37	H. Gate...12:01

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) APRIL 20.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Advance, Colon	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
City of Augusta, Savan'h	.....	5:00 P. M.
Edam, Amsterdam	11:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Galileo, Brazil Ports	8:30 A. M.	10:30 A. M.
Patria, Hamburg	.....	10:00 A. M.
San Domingo, Havana	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Spree, Bremen	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 21.

Amesthyst, Santiago de Cuba	.....	11:00 A. M.
Comanche, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
El Mar, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Kensington, Antwerp	6:30 A. M.	8:30 A. M.
New York, Southampton	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Pomeranian, Glasgow	.....	.....
Portia, New Foundland	11:00 A. M.	.....
Teutonic, Liverpool	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Yucatan, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

THURSDAY, APRIL 22.

Antilla, Nassau	1:00 P. M.	.....
Friedrich der Grosse, Bremen	.....	12:00 M.
Kansas City, Savannah	.....	5:00 P. M.
Orinoco, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Valencia, Nassau	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

FRIDAY, APRIL 23.

Altai, Jamaica, &c., Carthagena	10:00 A. M.	.....

SATURDAY, APRIL 24.

Alps, Fortune Island, &c.	10:00 A. M.	.....
Arkadia, Puerto Rico	12:00 M.	.....
Campania, Queenstown	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Caribbee, St. Thomas, &c.	9:30 A. M.	.....
Circassia, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Fulda, Genoa	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
La Champagne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Manitoba, London	.....	.....
Maskelyne, La Plata Countries	7:00 A. M.	.....
Norge, Norway	11:00 A. M.	.....
Obdam, Netherlands	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Origen, Barbados and North Brazil	2:00 P. M.	.....
Philadelphia, Venezuela, &c.	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Prins Willem IV., Curacao, &c.	10:30 A. M.	.....
Salerno, Pernambuco	11:00 A. M.	.....
Vigilancia, Campeachy, &c.	10:30 A. M.	.....

Supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, per steamship Monowai, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to April 24 at 7:30 A. M., 11 A. M., and 6:30 P. M., (or on arrival at New York of steamship Umbria with British mails for Australia.) Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Victoria, (from

WANAMAKERS

EXHIBITIONS

Ancient Tapestries and Antique Ecclesiastical Vestments. Second floor.

Fritel's Conquerors and other high-class modern paintings. Second floor.

Golden Salon for Paris Millinery. Second floor.

Navajo Indian Rugs and Curios. Third floor.

Oriental Room. Third floor.

Illustrative Furnishing Apartment. Fourth floor.

Worth repeating from yesterday's news.

Several lots of Black Dress Goods, Paris High Novelties and Cotton Dress Stuffs have been reduced about a third to a half. All this season's patterns.

Haviland's Chinaware Dinner Sets at bargain prices. New Shapes. Beautiful decorations.

Dress Goods. Two new lots get first showing to-day.

Lot 1—Black Etamines, mohair figures. Seven designs. Imported to sell at $1.50 and $2. A trade incident makes them $1 and $1.25.

Lot 2—French printed Challis, navy blue with white printings. New and attractive designs that were first shown in Paris ten days ago. 35c.

Women's Tailor-made Suits. New lots added to the already complete stock. The fit, finish and style of the Suits shown here rival the best custom work. The great variety of fabrics eliminates duplication. $10 to $60.

Housekeeping Linens. We own big stocks of all-flax Linens much below market prices. They'll be sold as we bought them—cheap. Table Linen, Bed Linen and Towels at prices that appeal to every housekeeper or hotel man.

Women's Shoes. Numerous styles at various prices—one line will show our method of Shoe selling.

Oxford Ties of patent leather or kid-skin, TWO DOLLARS. Black and the new shade of brown. Six toe shapes, three styles tips, three styles heels. Best oak-tanned leather soles. Would be cheap at a half more.

Japanese Rugs. A lot of them have been priced for quick selling. Artistic designs and colorings,

9x9, $4.50 9x12, $6
10x14, $7.75

Parlor Tables. Over two hundred styles. A variety of woods and finishes. Newest shapes. $1.25 to $168.

Her Majesty's Corset. Will not change its shape. This alone is enough to commend it. Shapely and comfortable. Gives a long and graceful waist without tight lacing. A full line of sizes and colors. Many handsome novelties *here only*.

Bicycles. Continental, $50; Continent, $37.50. Sold under their original trade-marks at double. Worth it, too, if *any* Wheel is. Our methods of merchandising reduces the price one half. A broad guarantee with each Wheel.

Apollo Harps. Different from all others. Easily mastered. The shifting of a bar changes the key. $3 to $30.

Artificial Flowers. Fresh and bright as field flowers at sunrise. In the fashion for millinery trimming. Fairest of prices.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.,
Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

MRS. GILBERT'S RESISTANCE.

The Made Trolley Laborers Dig a Second Post Hole.

Mrs. Anne Gilbert owns $60,000 worth of property on Emmons Avenue, Sheepshead Bay, and keeps a hotel for Summer boarders on a portion of it. She has steadily opposed the construction of a trolley line along that avenue, asserting that it would lessen the value of her holdings.

Early yesterday morning the Nassau Railroad Company began the work on the proposed extension of their new route to Coney Island through Emmons Avenue, Sheepshead Bay. Three hundred men began the work shortly after midnight. A hole was dug to the depth of 6 feet near her residence, and when the men left it to get the pole Mrs. Gilbert appeared and jumped into it. When she refused to get out the men were ordered to dig another hole beside it. Mrs. Gilbert watched them for a time through her tears, and then told the men what she thought of them and of the Nassau Electric Company. She finally allowed her neighbors to help her out of the hole.

Interfered with His Successor.

Thomas McCarthy, a butcher, of 446 West Fifty-eighth Street, was convicted yesterday of assault in the third degree before Judge Cowing, in General Sessions. McCarthy is well known in labor circles, and was on picket duty at Tenth Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street during a strike in the Eastmans butcher shop last August. Simon Lindheimer, who was employed there in the place of a striker, was going to work when McCarthy stopped him and assaulted him. Judge Cowing sentenced the prisoner to one month in the penitentiary and gave him a scoring for his interference with Lindheimer.

Randolph Dead. Complaint Dimissed.

An indictment for assault found against Major William H. Clark in 1890 was dismissed yesterday by Judge McMahon in General Sessions on the recommendation of District Attorney Olcott. The complaint alleged that Clark fired three shots at Wilton Randolph, a fellow-member of the defunct Southern Society, in front of the clubhouse at 18 West Twenty-fifth Street. The men quarreled about some club matter. Randolph, who died in 1896, was not struck by any of the shots fired at him by Clark.

Manufacturers' Association Election.

The Manufacturers' Association of Kings and Queens Counties met for the annual election of officers in its building, Montague Street, Brooklyn, last evening. The old officers were re-elected, as follows: President—Henry B. Haigh; First Vice President—William H. Nichols; Second Vice President—Frank L. Babbott; Directors (to serve three years)—Henry B. Haigh, Lowell M. Palmer, F. W. Wurster, D. M. Somers, John Hanan, and William Vogel. The annual dinner of the association will be held this evening at the Union League Club.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE

Three Hundred and Twenty-one Bills Ready for Final Passage in the Senate.

AMENDING THE RAINES LAW.

Each House Passes a Number of Measures at the Night Session—High-Hat Legislation—Confusion over the Civil Service Bill.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 19.—The enormous amount of work to be accomplished by the Senate this week is evidenced by the size of the calendar which was presented for consideration to-night. It consisted of 64 pages, on which there were 321 bills ready for final passage and 27 for consideration in general orders.

In the reports of committees Senator Raines asked unanimous consent to introduce a bill. It was granted. The bill introduced provides that the liquor tax in the territory to be annexed to New York City shall be the same after Jan. 1, 1898, as it now is. It was ordered to a third reading and referred to the Committee on Taxation and Retrenchment. Senators Cantor and Foley called attention to the fact that the Raines amendments had been so railroaded through the Senate that no opportunity was given for making amendments, and before the amendments had been signed by the Governor it had been found necessary to offer supplemental legislation.

The Committee on Rules reported a rule providing that during the remainder of the session no Senator shall speak more than five minutes on any question, and it was adopted.

Passage of Bills.

The following bills were passed in the Senate:

Mr. Hill—Authorizing the Board of Claims to hear the claim of the American Glucose Company against the State.

Finance Committee—Authorizing the Superintendent of Public Works to construct a lighting plant for the Capitol Building.

Mr. Lamy—Prohibiting the issuance of pedlars' licenses to veterans by any locality where a National encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic is being held.

Mr. Bedell—Incorporating the Accounting Guarantee Company.

Mr. Austin—Authorizing a change in the Brooklyn approach to the new East River Bridge.

Senator Sullivan—Providing for the erection on the Centre Street Market, in New York City, of a building for the Second District Judicial Court.

Senator Pavey—Legalizing and confirming the acts of John Larkin, a notary of New York County.

Mr. Brush—Authorizing Brooklyn to spend an additional $20,000 for the improvement about the wall around market lands.

Mr. Roper—Authorizing Brooklyn to spend $1,000 for the purpose of participating in the ceremonies incident to the dedication of the Grant Tomb.

Mr. Austin—Making the amendments to the election law which were submitted as a supplemental bill to the Greater New York charter.

Mr. Forrester—Authorizing the appointment of six additional City Marshals in Brooklyn.

Mr. T. P. Sullivan—Requiring bankers in cities of the first class who are not members of the State Bankers' Association to file bonds for the security of depositors.

Senator Malby—Empowering the Banking Superintendent to examine certain moneyed institutions in the State not now under his supervision.

Senator Ahearn—Providing for the construction of coverings over sidewalks around buildings in the course of construction, for the protection of pedestrians.

Senator Cantor—Authorizing the slaughter houses to stay where they are in Brooklyn, regardless of the provisions concerning such places in the Greater New York charter.

Senator Wieman—Authorizing Brooklyn to purchase the water works in the Thirtieth Ward of the city.

Mr. E. F. Myer—Providing for the repavement of Ninth Avenue, in New York City, from Fourteenth Street to Sixtieth Street.

Senator Raines—The amendments to the election law which have been previously detailed.

Mr. Wray—Allowing savings banks to invest deposits in the securities of Holyoke, Mass., and Camden, N. J.

Mr. Mathewson—Providing for the widening of Mott Avenue, in New York City, from One Hundred and Sixty-first Street to One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street.

Mr. Marshall—Providing for the depression of the Long Island Railroad Company's tracks on Atlantic Avenue in Brooklyn.

Senator Krum—Prohibiting the taking of shad from the Hudson River on Saturday and Sunday of each week.

Mr. Leonard—Prohibiting the digging of sand and other worms on the shores of Queens and Suffolk Counties.

Mr. Perkins—Providing for the completion and furnishing of the armory now occupied by the Third Battery in Brooklyn.

Senator Guy—Authorizing the establishment of a park in New York City bounded by the Hudson River, Delafield Lane, Riverdale, and Spuyten Duyvil Parkway.

Mr. Parshall—Extending Surf Avenue, in Brooklyn, and for the improvement of the same.

Mr. H. T. Andrews—Providing that all pneumatic-tube companies in New York City shall pay to the city an annual tax of 3 per cent. of their gross receipts.

Senator Ahearn—Relieving the Beth Israel Hospital Association, in New York City, from taxes and water rents.

WORK OF THE ASSEMBLY.

Passage of a Number of Bills—Most of Them Relating to New York and Brooklyn.

ALBANY, April 19.—At the session of the Assembly to-night a resolution offered by Mr. Smith of Westchester, providing that the widow of the late Assemblyman Richard S. Emmet, who died during the current session of the Legislature, be paid the balance of his salary, which was not due until after his death, was passed unanimously.

Soon after the opening of the session the calendar was taken up, and the House proceeded to pass the bills on special order that have been reported by the Rules Committee.

Bills Passed.

The following measures were passed:

Mr. Kelsey—Amending the insurance law relative to co-operative or assessment insurance companies, by providing that the Superintendent of Insurance may fix the sum of accumulated dividends they are to pay to persons who die after being insured for a term of five or more years.

Mr. Marshall—Providing that railroads that are obliged to elevate or depress their tracks because they can no longer run a steam railroad on the street surface may run a surface road on the old tracks, provided some power other than steam is used.

Mr. Philo—To exempt the real estate of the Masonic Association of Utica from taxation and assessment.

Mr. Mazet—Amending the Code of Criminal Procedure relative to appeals in criminal cases and proceedings against fugitives from justice.

Senator Maltby—Providing that persons being served with jury notices shall receipt for them.

Senator Raines—To incorporate the City of Geneva.

Mr. Austin—Authorizing the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to admit and allow the present Sheriff of the City of New York such legal expenses as he may be put to in defending himself in actions that may be brought against him or in bringing suit against others in his formal official capacity after the expiration of his term of office, not to exceed $5,000 per annum.

Mr. Knaup—Providing for the distribution and division of the revenue fund of the City of Brooklyn.

Mr. Peterson—Providing for the inspection of meters used by natural gas corporations.

Mr. Nixon—Providing that any person who divulges or discloses the proceedings before Grand Jurors before such Grand Jurors have completed their work shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

Mr. Armstrong—Providing that when a person under confinement under a criminal charge is examined as to his or her sanity the expense of such examination shall be paid by the county in which it is made.

Mr. Perkins—Providing for the registration of all persons duly admitted and licensed to practice as attorneys at law in the courts of record of the State.

Two Syracuse bills were repassed. One was the Subway bill, and the other was the Police Pension act amendment, both of which were originally introduced by Assemblyman Bondy. The first-mentioned bill, which was returned with the approval of the Mayor and the disapproval of the Common Council, was repassed by a vote of 93 to 3, and the other, which had been approved by the city authorities but not returned within the fifteen days allowed, was repassed unanimously.

The Assembly adjourned till to-morrow morning.

Mr. Austin—Providing that after June 1, 1897, the salary of the Sheriff of New York shall be $12,000, which shall cover all of his official expenses.

Senator Martin—Providing that no pension granted from the New York City Health Department Pension Fund shall exceed $1,200.

Mr. Roehr, providing for the repairing of the Forty-seventh Regiment Armory in Brooklyn.

Mr. Austin, releasing to W. B. Peters any claim of the State in certain lands in the City of New York.

Mr. Dempsey, to exempt from taxation the real property of the Paulist Fathers in the City of New York, known as the "Spalding Literary Union."

Mr. Cromwell—Legalizing the annual election for town officers in Oyster Bay, Queens County, held on April 6, 1897.

Senator Wieman—Preventing the opening of Woodline Street from the boundary line of the Counties of Kings and Queens to Myrtle Avenue in Queens County.

Senator Gallagher—Releasing to Thomas E. Pressenger right and title of the State to certain real estate in Brooklyn.

Mr. Roche—Exempting the Beth Israel Hospital of New York from taxes and water rents.

Senator Page—To exempt from taxation certain real estate leased to St. Luke's Methodist Episcopal Church, in the City of New York.

Mr. Soper—Providing for the improvement of the entrance to Prospect Park, Brooklyn.

Senator Page—An act to enable the Board of Fire Commissioners of the City of New York to hear and determine the charges against James P. Reilly, a fireman of the first grade.

THE CIVIL SERVICE BILL.

Confusion Among Legislators as to the Governor's Message.

ALBANY, April 19.—Some confusion exists as to the programme on Gov. Black's "starchless" Civil Service bill. This afternoon word was passed around with the authority of the Assembly Committee on Rules that it would be amended in important particulars. It was said the Rules Committee, which has jurisdiction over all legislation in the lower house, would change the bill, so that no applicant for appointment should be certified to the appointing power without first having passed an examination as to merit at which he had received a rating of 60 per cent. Coupled with this proposed change was the statement that Gov. Black would approve the bill so amended.

Early in the evening Mr. Lexow, the Chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee, conferred with Gov. Black, and then called his committee together. A secret session of an hour or more was held, and the Civil Service bill was discussed. The proposition to make the change in the percentages on the merit examination was voted down and the bill, amended in some slight particulars, received favorable action.

The changes give to the Civil Service Commission the authority to fix the minimum percentage of rating as to merit necessary to entitle an applicant to a place on the eligible list. The "fitness" is to be determined by the appointing power. The present eligible list is continued, but additions to it are to be made after the double examination as to "merit" and "fitness." The Assembly Judiciary Committee has a hearing on this bill schedule for to-morrow afternoon. After this the Committee on Rules will take charge of it. Whether it will make the change contemplated this afternoon is uncertain, as it is understood to-night that the action of Mr. Lexow's committee reflects Gov. Black's sentiments.

In the Senate to-night Senator Lexow presented the report of the Judiciary Committee, with the amendment, authorizing the commission to fix a minimum percentage for qualification at an examination.

Senator Cantor vigorously protested against the reception of the report, and despite the points of order of Senator Ellsworth that there was no question before the House and that Senator Cantor was out of order, the President allowed Senator Cantor to state his protests. He said that he was notified yesterday afternoon that the Judiciary Committee would meet at 6 o'clock this afternoon for the purpose of considering the bill. He was unable to be present at that hour, and he was informed that a quorum was not present at that time. Regardless of that fact, an adjournment was taken at that time until 8 o'clock to-night. The committee went into session then, and it was not until after the hour for the convening of the Senate that a vote was taken on the bills. The committee was out of order in holding a session when the Senate was in session.

The Chair decided to accept the report of the committee, and Senator Cantor moved to recommit the bill to the committee. On this motion he said that the bill was prepared by Gov. Black and was a scheme on the part of the Republican leaders to grab all the positions at the disposal of the State Government by practically overthrowing the civil service system provided for in the Constitution.

Senator Lexow briefly defended the action of the committee, and the motion was defeated by a party vote.

HIGH-HAT LEGISLATION.

Passage by the Assembly of Mr. Koster's Bill, 81 to 47.

ALBANY, April 19.—The crusade against the wearing of high hats in the theatres scored a partial victory to-night by the passage in the Assembly of the measure introduced by Mr. Koster to regulate the size of headgear in places of amusement.

Mr. Greene of New York moved to strike out the enacting clause. He said that while the principle of the bill was good, its wording was bad, and that the provisions could never be enforced because it would be impossible to learn the names of the offenders so that action could be begun against them. The motion was voted down by a viva voce vote.

Mr. Mazet of New York moved to amend by inserting "puffed sleeves." The amendment was lost and the bill was advanced to a third reading. Then a final vote on its passage was taken, and it was passed—81 to 47.

FINN'S FINANCIAL POINT.

He Wants "Lawful Money of the Country" in Place of "Gold."

ALBANY, N. Y., April 19.—When Senator Page's bill, authorizing the City of New York to issue bonds for $125,000 for the improvement of Bronx Park, in the City of New York, to be set apart to the New York Zoological Society, came up for passage in the Assembly to-night. Mr. Finn moved to amend the bill so as to provide that the bonds shall be paid for in "the lawful money of the country," and not in gold, as provided in the bill.

Mr. Austin said that Mr. Finn offered the amendment for political effect. It was voted down by a vote of 89 nays to 17 ayes. The bill was then passed by a vote of 93 ayes to 26 nays.

East River Bridge Bill Amendment.

ALBANY, April 19.—When Senator Koehler's bill authorizing the construction of a free bridge over the East River between New York and Long Island Cities over Blackwell's Island was called, Senator Ahearn presented an amendment prohibiting the construction of the bridge within 500 feet of any projected bridge, and after some debate it was adopted. The bill will have to be reprinted.

Robbins Kills a Bill.

ALBANY, April 19.—When Senator Page's bill providing for an amendment to the code of civil procedure to provide for the payment of costs or disbursements in proceedings in Surrogate's Courts out of the real estate of the decedent where there is no personal property available for the purpose, came up, Mr. Robbins objected to the passage of the bill to-night because it had never been acted upon by the Judiciary or Codes Committee. He pronounced it bad legislation. The bill was defeated.

Chairman Hackett on Hand.

ALBANY, April 19.—Chairman Charles W. Hackett of the Republican State Committee came to this city to-day to watch legislation during the closing hours of the session.

Sudden Changes

in the weather are a severe strain on the system, and do more to break down the health than any other cause.

Now is the time to fortify the system against the changeable weather of Winter and Spring by the use of that strengthening stimulant,

Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey

which provides the body with a stock of natural warmth and prevents all diseases which arise from imperfect circulation of the blood. It restores vigor to the system, quickens the circulation, and makes the whole body glow with health and strength.

All druggists and grocers keep it.

Look at it Either way

Study either side of the question—health, temperance, pleasure, economy, and you will see the reason for the great popularity of

HIRES Rootbeer

a sparkling, delicious, effervescent beverage that tickles the palate, satisfies the thirst, invigorates the body.

Made only by The Charles E. Hires Co., Phila.
A package makes 5 gallons. Sold everywhere.

GAY COLORS AT THE CIRCUS.

Some New and Attractive Displays Given Last Night—An Addition to the Menagerie.

New York's Easter gift to the Barnum & Bailey Circus managers was a little camel calf, which was born on Sunday in the menagerie quarters in Madison Square Garden. Mother and infant were both "doing fine," according to report, late last night.

There was a good-sized and good-humored crowd at last evening's performance, conspicuous among which was a party of thoroughly alive small boys, who sat close to the north side of the arena, near the Madison Avenue end, and yelled frantic encouragement to the "lady jockeys" and the desperate chariot racers.

The show opened with a new introductory parade, exhibiting much variety and splendor in the way of costumes, which was said to represent a large outlay. It was a reproduction of the ovation which Columbus got when he returned to Spain and told his countrymen that he had found a new way of reaching India. King Ferdinand and Queen Isabella took part in this parade by proxy, as did a great many lesser lights, including fifteenth-century Ambassadors and emissaries from all parts of Europe.

Another new feature of the performance was a unique act in the hippodrome ring, by four men and four women, dressed in colors of bewildering gayety. The aerial feats won a good share of the audience's approval. The three Dunhams, who made their début last night, were especially clever, one of the men in particular doing the giant swing round one bar of a trapeze and landing balanced upon his arms, full length and head downward, on another bar. John O'Brien's "act," with seventy trained horses and ponies, which ran in concentric circles about the central ring, was most diverting, if not the least so when a number of the ponies took an unreasonable whim to stampede through the hippodrome for a while. Clowns and other performing animals were as much in evidence as usual—and as popular.

LECTURED THE ALDERMEN.

Commissioner Willis Wants the Responsibility for Brooklyn's Poor Water Supply Settled.

The necessity for increasing and improving the water supply of Brooklyn was urged upon the Board of Aldermen by Commissioner Willis yesterday in a long communication which was read to that body, and then passed on to the Committee of Water and Drainage for future consideration.

The schedule prepared under the Commissioner's direction provides for an expenditure of over $2,000,000, and if carried out will result according to the report in a purification of the water and a sufficiency of supply for many years to come. The expenditure of the amount involves these details:

Equipment for laboratory for chemical and biological examinations of water	$5,000
Electric light plants for Millburn and Mount Prospect	8,000
Meters for all pumping stations	55,000
One two-million-gallon engine for Mount Prospect pumping station	8,000
Two fifteen-million-gallon engines for Millburn pumping station	100,000
Remodeling of Spring Creek pumping station	30,000
Sinking test wells	10,000
Remodeling and connecting New Utrecht and Gravesend pumping stations and additional driven wells at the same	100,000
Temporary buildings for two new driven well stations	5,000
Moving and erecting machinery for two new driven well stations	4,000
Four five-million-gallon pumping engines, with boilers for two of the Edwards's driven well stations	40,000
New buildings for the two above-mentioned stations	45,000
By-pass pipes around the Ridgewood reservoir	90,000
Construction of seven well station at Springfield to take the place of the present pond supply	20,000
Reservoir at Forest Park having a capacity of 250,000,000 gallons, exclusive of cost of land to be acquired from the Park Department	600,000
Repairs to Millburn reservoir	400,000
Additional driven well stations	400,000
	$1,920,000
Contingencies	180,000
Total	$2,100,000

In his communication the Commissioner, among other things, says:

"The urgent need for these works has repeatedly been insisted upon, and yet we are no nearer the completion of the best part of them than we were when they were proposed, at periods dating back from two to four years. I believe that the time has come in which this issue must be clearly defined and met, and when it must be made clear that the responsibility for the consequences which may follow a continuation of the present policy must in no case be attached to this department."

The Aldermen maintain that no bonds can be issued owing to the statutory limitation, unless other improvements are checked. Commissioner Willis maintains that the water supply question is paramount, and should be considered before all other improvements at this time. The additional supply to which he refers is in no way connected with the elaborate plans for water extension recently discussed by the city engineers.

THE BIG SOUTHERN FLOODS

Another Break in a Louisiana Levee Reported, but Its Extent Unknown.

CITIES FILLED WITH REFUGEES.

Planters Hope that the Waters Will Disappear in Time to Assure a Good Crop—The Memphis Relief Committee Well Supplied.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., April 19.—Another break in the levee on the Louisiana side is reported from a point twenty miles below Natchez. The extent of the break cannot be learned.

The situation at Biggs, where the water is rushing through the crevasse in torrents, is growing worse. Madison Parish is fast becoming inundated, and the water will extend to other parishes, destroying thousands of acres of newly planted crops. Vicksburg, Natchez, and other river points are crowded with refugees, and everything possible is being done to alleviate their suffering.

The situation throughout the delta tonight is unchanged. It was a beautiful day in the flood-stricken section, and the planters hope that the waters will be carried away in time to make a good crop. At Memphis the river is slowly falling, and at Cairo a decided fall is reported.

The Executive Committee of the Flood Sufferers' Relief Committee of Memphis state that owing to the action of the General Government the calls on the Memphis relief committee have been so reduced that in the judgment of the committee, the funds now in hand will be sufficient for demands.

FEAR LEVEES WILL BREAK.

War Department Officials Anxious About Lower Mississippi Valley.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—The War Department officials are regarding the outlook in the lower Mississippi Valley with the greatest anxiety, fearing that the levee system there will prove unable to withstand the terrible strain.

Capt. Martin of the Quartermaster General's Department has just returned to Washington, and is preparing his report to the Secretary of War. He was sent out to inspect the conditions in that section of the country lying along the Mississippi River from Vicksburg to Greenville.

He says that there was under water last Wednesday a strip of land on the east bank of the river, with Vicksburg as its apex, with a base of 20 miles and 60 miles wide, containing 1,050 square miles. This is all cotton country. In 1890 there were produced in this strip 112,000 bales of cotton. The population is estimated at from 90,000 to 100,000, about one-sixth of the people being whites. Capt. Martin says that not more than 20 per cent. of this country is above water, made up for the most part of little tracts along Deer Creek, Sunflower River, and railroad embankments.

Capt. Martin estimates that about 60,000 persons in this district are in need of aid. The people themselves are doing all in their power, and Capt. Martin cited instances of great liberality on the part of the whites. As long as there is a promise of a good cotton crop to be made, the plantation owners may generally be relied upon to feed their negro workers, but with the disappearance of that chance will come inability on their part to respond to further demands, because of the loss of their credit with the factors and bankers.

Capt. Martin thought that the chances of making a crop this year, though generally regarded as gloomy at Vicksburg, really were not so bad, and had certainly been much improved by the breaking of the levee at Biggs Delta. Though this was a terrible misfortune to the dwellers below the crevasse, probably it would lower the waters in the upper reaches of the river speedily.

ALARM IN NEW ORLEANS.

The Gauge of the River Still Stationary at 19 Feet.

NEW ORLEANS, April 19.—The Carrollton levee, about which a great deal of anxiety is felt, stands at the head of the finest residence avenue in the city. A person stationed at the top of this levee looks upon the roofs of mansions while almost wetting his feet in the mighty river that is now eager to break its banks. One glance at the picture is sufficient to account for the anxiety which has led to much bitter attack upon the really good work the Levee Board has accomplished.

At one of the meetings a citizen suggested the cutting of a levee on the opposite bank of the river in order to save the city. Some of the people from over the river were present, and quietly replied that any such attempt would mean the perforation of the cutting committee. A groundless fear that New Orleans would attempt such measures has been abroad in adjoining sections for several days, and at the monster Bonnet Carre embankment has caused the camping of an armed company of volunteers on the levee each night. Last night three negroes in a skiff were caught stealing along in the shadow of the levee, and a fusillade was prompt. The boat swiftly darted toward the opposite bank, but not before one of the oarsmen was wounded.

Yesterday's fine weather and the absence of the delayed flood kept the gauge stationary below nineteen feet. The prediction of twenty feet will probably be verified.

The Situation in Mississippi.

VICKSBURG, Miss., April 19.—Telegrams from Ashwood at midnight asked that relief boats be sent to Bayou Vidal, where it was said life was in danger. The United States steamer Florence went down at 1 A. M. The steamer Ruth arrived here last night, loaded with stock and refugees from the Mississippi side above Issaquena County. During last night and this morning over 300 destitute people arrived by relief boat.

A Michigan Mill-Dam Breaks.

PINCKNEY, Mich., April 19.—The mill dam here broke this morning, carrying away eight bridges, including two large ones in this village. Fences, trees, and buildings along the stream were carried away. Some $40,000 damage to bridges, mill property, &c., was done in the village alone.

HAVERHILL'S MAYOR DEAD.

Benjamin F. Brickett Expires After a Stroke of Apoplexy.

HAVERHILL, Mass., April 19.—Mayor Benjamin F. Brickett was stricken by apoplexy while sitting in a chair at his home, on Main Street, at 1 o'clock this afternoon. After lingering for a few hours in an unconscious state he died at 4:45 o'clock.

Mayor Brickett was born in this city on April 10, 1846, and was graduated from Dartmouth in 1867. He entered the Harvard Law School the same year, and was admitted to the bar in 1869. He served for a number of years as Assistant District Attorney for Essex County. He was elected to the State Senate in 1890 as a Democrat, and was a delegate to the St. Louis Convention of 1892.

It was his ambition to become Mayor of Haverhill, and this was gratified when in 1895 he was elected, and again in 1896, when on the Citizens' ticket he defeated a number of other candidates.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

ELKHART, Ind., April 19.—John Burke of Scranton, Penn., was fatally shot here by tramps.

TROY, April 19.—H. C. Salisbury, Assistant Chief of the Fire Department, dropped dead this morning at his home. He was on duty yesterday.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., April 19.—William Huff of this city was thrown from his wagon to-day, and received injuries that caused his death.

TROY, April 19.—John Parkis, aged fifty-five, was instantly killed on the Delaware and Hudson Railroad at Green Island this morning. He was a boilermaker and hard of hearing.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., April 19.—The Harvard class of '72 will celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of its graduation this year by presenting a clock for the tower of Memorial Hall. The gift will cost $6,000.

SEATTLE, Washington, April 19.—M. M. Baker, a linotype operator of The Post-Intelligencer, has made a new world's record for eight hours' machine composition, setting in that time 85,872 ems of solid nonpareil.

AN OPEN LETTER To MOTHERS.

WE ARE ASSERTING IN THE COURTS OUR RIGHT TO THE EXCLUSIVE USE OF THE WORD "CASTORIA," AND "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," AS OUR TRADE MARK.

I, DR. SAMUEL PITCHER, *of Hyannis, Massachusetts, was the originator of* "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," *the same that has borne and does now bear the fac-simile signature of* Chas. H. Fletcher. *on every wrapper. This is the original* "PITCHER'S CASTORIA" *which has been used in the homes of the mothers of America for over thirty years.* LOOK CAREFULLY *at the wrapper and see that it is the kind you have always bought, and has the signature of* Chas. H. Fletcher. *on the wrapper. No one has authority from me to use my name except The Centaur Company of which Chas. H. Fletcher is President.*

March 8, 1897. Samuel Pitcher, M.D.

Do Not Be Deceived.

Do not endanger the life of your child by accepting a cheap substitute which some druggist may offer you (because he makes a few more pennies on it), the ingredients of which ***even he*** does not know.

"The Kind You Have Always Bought"
BEARS THE FAC-SIMILE SIGNATURE OF

Chas. H. Fletcher.

Insist on Having
The Kind That Never Failed You.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

REPUBLICANS GROWING BOLD.

Senators in Caucus Favor Reporting a Plan of Reorganization as if They Were in Control.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—The Republican Senators were in caucus to-day nearly two hours, and adjourned when the Senate met, without reaching any agreement. The entire time was consumed in a discussion of committee organization, with incidental mention of the tariff. The proposition which had been submitted by the Democratic managers to the Republican committee was opposed by many Senators, more especially by Senators Chandler, Baker, and Elkins. The caucus adjourned to meet at the call of the committee having the reorganization in charge. It was developed that there was a great deal of difference of opinion among the Republicans as to the course which should be pursued.

The Committee on Committees, in submitting the proposition coming from the Democrats as to reorganization, were of the opinion that this was the best arrangement that could be made. The opponents of this proposition claimed that if the Democrats had the power to dictate so much of the organization of the Senate, they had the power to dictate the whole, and should take the responsibility. It was asserted by them that there was in reality no coalition of the Democrats, Populists, and silver Republicans such as would warrant the assertion of dictation as to committees. Quite a sentiment has developed in favor of reporting to the Senate a plan of reorganization as if the Republicans were in control, and allowing a vote to be had.

The Committee on Committees will continue its work, but whether upon the lines of filling all majority places with Republicans has not been determined, and will be the principal subject of discussion when the committee again meets.

SENATE PASSES THE INDIAN BILL

Executive Session on the Arbitration Treaty and Adjournment Out of Respect to Mr. Milliken.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—The attendance on the floor and in the galleries of the Senate to-day was unusually large. A resolution for a committee of five Senators to inquire into the issuance of land patents to the Pacific railroads and to the California and Oregon Railroad, and the amounts of subsidies paid to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, was favorably reported, but on the suggestion of Mr. Stewart of Nevada, went over.

Mr. Vest of Missouri re-introduced his resolution declaring illegal the recent order of the Secretary of the Treasury relative to goods arriving after April 1 last. Mr. Vest said he would call up the resolution to-morrow. A resolution by Mr. Pettigrew (Pop., S. D.,) was agreed to, calling on the Postmaster General for information as to amounts paid the Southern Railroad for carrying the mails, and what steps were taken to prevent false weighing.

Mr. Morgan of Alabama endeavored to take up the Cuban resolution, but Mr. Pettigrew interposed the Indian Appropriation bill, remarking that it was not "unending," while the Cuban question was. Mr. Davis of Minnesota also appealed to Mr. Morgan not to press the Cuban question, as he (Davis) desired to-day to have an executive session for the purpose, he said, of securing an agreement for a final vote on the Anglo-American treaty of arbitration. The Indian bill was finally taken up.

Mr. Allen (Pop., Neb.,) offered an amendment for the establisment of an Indian supply warehouse at Omaha, which was agreed to. An amendment by Mr. Hoar (Rep., Mass.,) for two additional Federal Judges in Indian Territory, also was agreed to.

After a contest, an amendment by Mr. Berry of Arkansas was agreed to, limiting the rolls of tribes to certain designated classes. The Indian bill was then passed.

As it goes back to the House, it contains numerous amendments, the most important one being that opening up the Uncompahgre Indian reservation.

A resolution by Mr. Mills of Texas was agreed to, asking the Secretary of State for information as to the reciprocity treaties made under the McKinley act, and if the foreign rates on American goods had been reduced in consequence.

At 1:50 o'clock, on motion of Mr. Davis, the Senate went into executive session on the arbitration treaty. At 2:15 P. M., on motion of Mr. Hale of Maine, the Senate adjourned as a mark of respect to the late Representative Milliken.

POOLING AND SCALPING MATTERS.

A Senate Sub-Committee to Take up These Questions.

Washington, April 19.—Senator Gorman has given his consent that Senator Cullom shall appoint the sub-committee authorized by the last meeting, without waiting till the committee vacancy is filled. This subcommittee is to take up and investigate the subjects of railroad pooling and the Anti-Scalping bill.

It is Senator Cullom's purpose to have the sub-committee get to work at once and report at the earliest possible moment a bill which will embrace the pooling and anti-scalping questions. There is destined to be a bitter fight on both questions. The railroads are exerting their influence in behalf of both propositions.

MONEY AND JEWELRY POURED IN

Generous Givers to Two Brooklyn Churches—Necklaces, Bracelets, and Old California Gold Coins Contributed.

Easter offerings in at least two of Brooklyn's churches were unusually lavish last Sunday. By their generosity, the members of the Church of the Holy Trinity assured the building of the memorial house in honor of the late Dr. Charles Henry Hall, who served as rector of that parish for twenty-five years. For a long time past there has been a movement on foot to raise $30,000 for the purpose.

The present rector, the Rev. Dr. Samuel D. McConnell, has been interested in the new parish house, and in response to a circular sent out by a committee of vestrymen appointed at Dr. McConnell's direction, something over $23,000 was contributed by the congregation throughout the day. Every one in the church added his or her contribution, and the result was that the money came pouring in during the different services, $12,000 being given at the early 6 o'clock service. Work will soon be commenced on the memorial house. It will occupy the site on which Dr. McConnell's house now stands, and he will be compelled to find a new home.

At St. Mark's Episcopal Church in Adelphi Street, near De Kalb Avenue, the Rev. Dr. Spencer S. Roche and his congregation succeeded in raising $9,400 of the church debt of $12,500, the balance having been previously pledged. Some of the money and gifts were unique, and it was more than evident that many of the devoted congregation had given all they had to give. After the plates had been passed around two or three necklaces and a bracelet or two were found in the collection. Old California gold coins, such as were used in 1849, of the twenty-five and fifty-cent denomination, octagonal in shape, and fractional currency used during the sixties, and other queer bits were put on the plate.

It is now the intention of the rector to consecrate the church next Sunday, St. Mark's Day.

JUDGE AND LAWYERS DISAGREE.

By Appealing to a Higher Court the Attorneys Win.

COLUMBIA, S. C., April 19.—The Supreme Court has rendered an important decision in reference to contempt proceedings in this State. Several months ago the Palmetto Brewery in Charleston got into financial troubles.

Judge Simonton of the United States Court appointed one receiver and Judge Benet of the State Court another. Several lawyers interested went to the United States court and made legal motions to upset the order of Judge Benet. The Judge held them in contempt of his court and fined and debarred them from practice.

They appealed to the Supreme Court of the State, which unanimously decided against Judge Benet, holding that the lawyers, in the exercise of their profession, had a perfect right to go to the United States court.

Two Killed on the Tracks.

August Urlich, aged fifty-two, a laborer residing in Staten Island, was run over and killed in the New York Central Railroad tunnel at One Hundred and Eleventh Street and Park Avenue yesterday afternoon. A train on the Harlem Division passed over him, severing his head from his body.

Eugene E. Sproul, twenty-seven years old, of 897 Caldwell Avenue, while superintending the work of a gang of laborers at Gerard Avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-third Street yesterday afternoon, was struck by a train of the New York Central and Hudson River Road and died soon after being taken to Fordham Hospital.

A Bicycle Road Race.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., April 19.—Ten thousand people gathered on Eastern Avenue this afternoon to witness the bicycle road race given under the auspices of the Essex County Wheelmen. The course was through West Gloucester and Magnolia, and was about twenty-two miles in length. The roads were poor, from the recent rainy season

HEARING ON THE CHARTER

Gov. Black Listens for Several Hours to Arguments For and Against the Measure.

VARIOUS STRONG PROTESTS.

Charles Stewart Smith, John E. Parsons, and Others Speak Against the Organic Act, Which Is Defended by Gen. Tracy, ex-Mayor Gilroy, and ex-Judge Dillon.

ALBANY, April 19.—Gov. Black gave a hearing on the Greater New York Charter to-day. The opponents of the charter made a strong showing, both as regards numbers and argument. The delegation from New York City, which arrived here on the Empire State Express shortly after 11 o'clock, comprised over sixty persons who are closely allied with and students of municipal government. Charles Stewart Smith, the organizer of this movement, and John E. Parsons presented the principal arguments against the charter. Others present were Joseph Larocque, Lewis L. Delafield, Horace E. Deming, and William B. Hornblower, for the Bar Association; J. Noble Hayes, Dorman B. Eaton, James W. Pryor, for the City Club; A. Barton Hepburn, for the Clearing House Association; Alfred E. Marling, Richard Deeves, and John Doyle, for the Real Estate Exchange, and Col. William E. Rogers, in behalf of the Union League Club. The others in the delegation were James T. Woodward, A. S. Frissell, John P. Townsend, S. Nicholson Kane, John M. Bowers, G. Waldo Smith, Jefferson M. Levy, A. A. Levey, Dr. Thomas E. Satterthwaite, John Connelly, John G. Agar, Benjamin F. Romaine, S. De Walltearss, Moses Ottinger, M. K. Jesup, Le Grand B. Cannon, Charles B. Hubbell, E. Ellery Anderson, Austen G. Fox, William Jay, H. B. Turner, Isaac N. Seligman, J. J. Sinclair, Salem H. Wales, Isaac T. Smith, Frank R. Lawrence, G. G. Williams, B. B. Freeman, John Wilmarth, W. W. Sherman, B. W. Bishop, C. A. Bristed, T. H. Betts, George W. Young, W. Bayard Cutting, Joseph S. Auerbach, Edward Mitchell, W. A. Short, A. L. White, Mr. Garland, Vice President First National Bank; F. R. Houghton, G. Haven Putnam, James M. Plumb, E. H. Perkins, John D. Crimmins, Brayton Ives, R. W. Gilder, J. W. Goddard, W. J. Schieffelin, H. J. Fairchild, and H. L. Thornell.

Silas B. Dutcher, Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy, Judge Moore, ex-Judge Dillon, Mayor Gleason, and William C. De Witt, of the commission which prepared the Greater New York Charter, were present, but declined at the opening of the hearing to state whether they would present any arguments in behalf of their work or not.

Before the arrival of the opposing delegation, the members of the Greater New York Commission unexpectedly filed into the chamber and took seats near the Governor's desk, and some surprise was expressed at their appearance. The contesting delegation arrived at 11:30 o'clock, and when the Governor entered the chamber a look of surprise came over his face when he saw that the Executive Chamber, which is an unusually large room, was completely filled.

Mr. Parsons Opens the Discussion.

After a short conference between the Governor and the leaders of the opposing delegation, the hearing was opened at 1:40 o'clock by John E. Parsons. In his opening remarks he said that he and his friends did not appear to find fault with the Greater New York Commission, or with the Legislature for the action it had taken on the measure, but to point out serious defects in the charter. He called attention to the fact that it was the opinion of many that the charter had not been considered any too carefully by the Legislature. Very meagre hearings had been given by the Legislature, and the first real hearing was not given until the charter had reached the hands of Mayor Strong. The result of that hearing was well known.

He said that the main argument in favor of the charter was that "its advantages outweigh its disadvantages." The disapproval of the Governor would give the necessary delay for a revision. There was absolutely no necessity to rush the charter through. The report of the commission acknowledged the weakness of the charter when it suggested amendments to the Constitution, which would be necessary to remove any doubt as to the constitutionality of the charter. If the vote of the people refused to accept these amendments, the Government of the greater city would be thrown into absolute chaos.

Mr. Parsons said that James C. Carter was unable to be present, and he introduced Mr. Pryor, who read a letter from Mr. Carter in which he declared the charter to be a piece of mischievous legislation. Charles Stewart Smith followed with a vigorous appeal for the Governor to veto the charter in order that the people affected by consolidation might have an opportunity to study the charter and offer amendments to perfect it. The people of that city had no opportunity to present their views to the commission after the charter had been revised and completed.

"What is that?" asked Gen. Tracy.

"I say," replied Mr. Smith, "that no opportunity was given to the citizens of New York to study the charter after the final draft had been completed." Continuing, Mr. Smith said:

"We ask you, Governor, to veto this charter and thereby give the people of New York City the opportunity to study it for a year. Such a period is necessary for consolidation, but they would like to have something to say as to the manner in which they shall be governed."

Mr. Smith said that the enactment of the charter meant the political overthrow of the Republican Party.

Morris K. Jesup was the next speaker. He said that individually he was opposed to consolidation, but if it had to be effected he was of the opinion that the charter proposed would work financial ruin, not only to New York City, but also to every square inch of territory to be consolidated, and it would be many years before the city would regain its financial and commercial supremacy.

Horace E. Deming was next introduced as representing the Bar Association of New York. He said that there was no public opinion in New York City which favors the charter. He said that when the question of consolidation was put to the people only 35 per cent. of them voted in favor of it.

Questions by Gen. Tracy.

Gen. Tracy asked several questions at this point as to the detail of the vote, and when Mr. Deming concluded that part of his argument, he (Tracy) asked if it was not a fact that the vote just mentioned was the largest one ever given on a public question in that territory, even on the adoption of the new Constitution. Mr. Deming said he could not answer the question. "Well, I can," replied Gen. Tracy, "it is a fact. No one question ever before submitted to the people in that territory received such a large vote."

Mr. Deming contended that an evidence of the weakness of the charter was the introduction in the Legislature of twenty or thirty bills to amend it a week after it had been passed.

"Point out one provision of the charter," said Gen. Tracy, "which needs amendment to make it operate."

"All of them may operate," replied Mr. Deming, "but how will they operate?

"Look at the provision creating the Municipal Assembly. That body is not to have power to regulate the flying of kites or the piling of snow in any particular place in the city without special legislative enactment. Is that a good provision?"

Louis L. Delafield next spoke. He said that the many provisions creating the city departments were conglomerations of the existing statutes relating to the different localities to be consolidated and were crude and inoperative. In the case of the creation of the Police Department, every one could imagine what the Police Commissioners were expected to do. But he defied any one, even the members of the Greater New York Commission, to tell from reading the police provision what power is given to the Police Commissioners.

Edward Mitchell continued the argument in opposition to the charter.

A. E. Low of Brooklyn spoke briefly, arguing that the Governor should veto the charter so that it could be referred to a vote of the people. At the conclusion of his remarks a recess was taken at 1:25 o'clock until 2:30 o'clock.

After the Midday Recess.

The arguments in opposition to the charter were continued when the hearing was resumed, at 2:30 o'clock, and Joseph Larocque was the first speaker. He declared that the charter would rob the Commonwealth of the present City of New York of all its property, practically speaking, by creating a new city, inasmuch as it would be divided, under consolidation, among the various counties to be annexed. This usurpation of property, he contended, without due process of law, was clearly unconstitutional. He quoted at length from many decisions of the courts in substantiation of his argument, and contended that ex-Judge Dillon, one of the members of the commission which drew the charter, in one of his legal works held that his argument was correct.

Col. Rogers, representing the Union League Club, was the next speaker. He argued at length against the method of equalized taxation provided for, and presented figures in detail to show that the present City of New York would be compelled to pay an undue share of the expense of the great city to be created. He was of the opinion that the only way in which the taxation in the new city could be equalized was by making each borough pay for its own improvements and expenses, except that a common fund should be created, to be subscribed to equally by each of the boroughs, for the payment of the salaries of the officials of the greater city. Le Grand T. Cannon, also of the Union League Club, argued against the charter. He said it was one of the worst pieces of legislation ever drafted. He did not know of a single person in New York City who favored the charter.

George G. Williams of the Chemical National Bank and John P. Townsend of the Bowery Savings Bank argued that bank depositors would be hurt by the increased taxation which would be thrust upon the present City of New York, in that the securities of the city would be depreciated in value.

Alfred E. Marling, President of the Real Estate Exchange of New York City, spoke at length against the charter.

G. Waldo Smith of the Board of Trade and Transportation spoke next. He said that he was opposed to the charter, because nobody wanted it. To be sure, the people had once voted for consolidation, but when they did so they were of the opinion that they would have an opportunity to pass upon the charter which was to govern them. This right had been denied, and the people, through their representatives here to-day, appealed to the Governor to veto the charter, so that they could have an opportunity to study it.

A. A. Levy was the next speaker. He said that during the recess he had asked a Judge of the Court of Appeals what would be the result if the charter, as now constituted, was put in operation, and the Judge replied: "Litigation."

STERNE ASKS FOR A VETO.

A Strong Letter from the New York Attorney Opposing the Charter.

The following letter from Simon Sterne of New York was handed to Gov. Black:

New York, April 17, 1897.

To Hon. Frank S. Black, Governor of the State of New York:

Sir: Imperative professional engagements which do not admit of adjournment alone prevent me from joining in person the representatives of all the organized professional and business interests of New York City to ask you to veto the bill recently passed by the Legislature and known as the Greater New York charter.

It is true that a majority of the citizens of New York voted in favor of consolidation, but it is reasonable to suppose that this vote was given on the assumption that the Greater New York charter would be a monumental work, founded upon experience, would have enlisted in its practical accomplishment the ablest men in New York, that a hundred days or more would be afforded to them to produce a legislative measure harmonizing the incongruous laws which now govern the municipalities which are to be united, and that a great opportunity would be afforded to guard the public treasury against extravagance and incompetency, and that no too great sacrifice would be imposed upon any portion of the city to be consolidated by the terms of settlement between the associated bodies politic.

It was also hoped that in the organization of the municipal legislative body a recognition of the principles of minority representation would give to each section of our community an opportunity to elect representatives of their own choosing, so as to emancipate the voters of New York from the thraldom of party machinery and allow greater freedom for the issues of a municipal campaign to be fought out on lines affecting the municipal welfare only and not disturbed by questions of National politics.

It was also hoped that substantially and freely a larger measure of home rule would be afforded to the citizens of New York when their city will comprise almost half the voters of the State.

In all these expectations the citizens of New York have been sorely disappointed, and therefore ask for time for the reconsideration of the terms of the instrument of consolidation and for the prior enactment of the Constitutional amendments which will secure to the municipality the benefits of a united government, unhampered by the continuance of county government, and to give to its citizens minority or proportional representation, to prevent the absolute domination of some one political organization in its Government, and thereby enslave the greatest city of the Union for its personal and partisan ends.

The citizens of New York also ask for due time for the amendment of the sections of the bill, so that its many defects, iniquities, and provisions of questionable constitutionality may be eliminated, and the grim fear of confiscation through excessive taxes, by well guarded provisions, be lifted from the owners of real estate in that part of the consolidated city which has heretofore been known as New York.

Perhaps, never before in the history of the municipality of New York has there been such unanimity of apprehension of evil from State legislation as is felt and expressed as to the measure which we ask you to disapprove.

It is safe to say that this feeling has already adversely affected real estate values in the City of New York, and the consummation of the mischief by your approval would still more largely and injuriously affect such values. But were it known that by a large view of your duty this ill-digested and dangerous bill would be vetoed and that time would be afforded for the elaboration of a scheme of consolidation founded in fair dealing and wisdom, confidence in the coming rise and activity would ensue in real estate values, instead of doubt, depression, and loss. No better test of real benefits or injuries could be had than this gauge of value. If consolidation under any conditions would give to New York City the impetus and advantages which the enthusiastic supporters of the measure before you claim for it, the first reflex of its passage would have been in an advancing market for real estate. The contrary result is its effect.

I, therefore, ask you to heed the protests of the Chamber of Commerce, of the Bar Association of the City of New York, of the Board of Trade, of the Real Estate Exchange, of the City, Reform, and Union League Clubs, and of the many citizens, who, independently of organized action, unite in asking at your hands a veto of this measure. This veto will not be a reversal of the popular vote in favor of consolidation, but will grant such delay as will enable a union of municipal interests to be formed which will be fruitful of benefits in place of evils and regrets.

These observations are not intended as a reflection upon the gentlemen who framed the charter. Many of them are men of eminent ability and probity. Several of them I count among my own friends, who, doubtless with reluctance, signed a charter which contained the defects of a many-headed Police Department and a dual chamber which tends to destroy responsibility, but all of them would candidly admit that the time allotted by the last Legislature for the completion of the stupendous work which they were called upon to perform was much too short to enable them to create such a measure as they must have desired to produce, and since its submission to the Legislature, no such thought, deliberation, nor time has been, by the law-making body, given to it, to have remedied, in any particular, the defects from which the draft of the bill suffered. I am, respectfully yours,

SIMON STERNE.

Abram S. Hewitt's Remonstrance.

Ex-Mayor Abram S. Hewitt was not able to be present, but sent the following remonstrance:

"The gravity of the situation has never been surpassed in the history of the State of New York, and no Governor has been compelled to face a greater responsibility or has had a greater opportunity to render public service. To me the question appears to be fundamental. The principle of self-government, upon which our political system is founded, is involved in the decision which the Governor may make.

"At no stage of the movement for the consolidation of the cities have the people had any voice whatever in deciding the kind of government under which they are to live after the consolidation takes effect. They have passed a judgment in favor of consolidation, but that is a very different question from the form of municipal government to be adopted, in which thus far the people have had no voice. The law creating the Charter Commission was passed against the approval of the Mayor of New York and the Mayor of Brooklyn. The Commissioners were named by the Governor, and they did their work in secret, no opportunity being given for the people either to consider the propositions of the charter or to pass judgment upon its merits. It has been put through the Legislature practically without discussion, and in spite of the condemnation of all the commercial, legal, and social organizations representing the intelligent opinion of the leading citizens of New York and Brooklyn.

"If the proposed legislation had been merely an adaptation of the existing government of the City of New York, or that of Brooklyn to the consolidated city, the problem would have been relieved of most of its difficulties, but the proposed charter is not an amendment to any existing system of government. On the contrary, it provides a new scheme of government, and includes in its provisions many features, some of which are untried and others have been tried and condemned by the experience of the past."

DANGEROUS USE OF STRONG PURGATIVES.

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IN DEFENSE OF THE CHARTER.

Gen. Tracy, ex-Mayor Gilroy, ex-Judge Dillon, and Others Make Arguments.

Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy began an elaborate defense of the charter at 3:40 o'clock.

He said that this was the first time the Greater New York Commission had been called upon to answer the great amount of criticism that has been made against the charter. He reviewed in detail the events in connection with the consolidation leading up to the appointing of the commission to prepare the charter. That commission has had nothing to do with consolidation. Consolidation was effected by the same law which created the commission, and under that law consolidation will take effect on Jan. 1, 1898, and if this charter is not adopted a chaotic condition of affairs will be in existence in the Greater New York because no scheme of government for the city has been adopted. He then reviewed the personnel of the commission, and said that the majority of the men who composed the commission were acknowledged experts on municipal government, and had labored unceasingly on their work and were satisfied that they had done their duty.

"If all the criticism that has been made against the charter," he said, "is the only criticism that can be made, why, I feel more honored than ever before at being a member of the commission that drafted the charter."

He styled the resolutions adopted by the Bar Association of New York City condemning the charter as an unworthy act to come from such a prominent association. The criticisms made in that resolution must have been made without a thorough knowledge of the provisions of the charter, and in detail he took each criticism offered, and by explaining the real provisions of the charter attempted to prove that they were unfounded.

He contended that the argument of Mr. Larocque to the effect that the charter created an entirely new corporation, and therefore robbed the present City of New York of its private property, was ridiculous, because the language creating the greater city specifically said that the territory taken in was "annexed" to the present City of New York, and that the new city shall be known as the "City of New York."

Gen. Tracy said that the criticisms made against the charter were unwarranted because they cannot be founded upon fact. In regard to the criticisms on the method of taxation, he believed that they were absolutely without weight because, if the territory to be consolidated was to be one city in spirit, it should be one in substance, and all parts of it should pay the same tax.

The charter, as it stood, was one of the best charters ever given to any city in the United States. It was not drafted for the purpose of protecting the city from the possibility of an exceptionally "bad or corrupt Government," but to give the city one of the best governments possible, and he was of the opinion that the charter accomplished this purpose.

He contended that if the suggestions of the charter critics giving to the Mayor absolute power of removal, and providing for a single-headed Police Commission, were incorporated in the charter, an autocracy would be created and the Mayor would have more autocratic power than any other person in the world, except the Czar of Russia. Gen. Tracy's argument was received with applause.

Andrew H. Green's Letter.

In the course of a long letter to Gov. Black Andrew H. Green said:

"The bill now before you is not the work of an indiscriminate body of men, but of those by law charged with the responsibility of its preparation after seven months of protracted discussion and examination. It is the painstaking labor of men not only qualified to put in proper form the proposed legislation, but of those who, from long experience in the actual working of municipal affairs, are capable and competent to wisely ascertain the needs of the communities for which they act.

"In a word, the commission combine knowledge of the wants of the community and the experience required to frame the necessary measures to supply these wants. Than the gentlemen who have framed this bill it would scarcely be possible that a more judicious selection could be made to accomplish the great task set for them.

"While the Mayor of New York proposed to support the charter because he believed 'as a whole its merits outweigh its defects,' and because he believed that under it consolidation can be safely brought about,' and subsequently proposed some few amendments, especially relating to the constitution of the Board of Police, the general Bureau o. Election, and the Mayor's power of removal.

"An examination of the amendments shows that they all aim at one result, and that is to bring about an increase of the power of the Mayor, already increased to the very verge of safety. This is very human. Most officials find it both convenient and agreeable to have their powers and emoluments increased, but this by no means always falls in with the public interests. It is not surprising that one occupying an official position should fancy that his own powers should be increased without weighing the disadvantage of a diminution of the powers of other officials acting for the same community and at the same time. The spirit of our Government and the desire of our people is not to give despotic powers to any official. We have gone far enough in that direction.

"Should the charter become a law, the present Mayor would not be in a position to avail himself of the amendments he proposes even if they, too, were to be adopted. The charter will be inaugurated by the Mayor elected for Greater New York. Mayor Strong would not get rid of the features to which he objects by defeating the charter. Those features exist to-day, and would continue to exist. He is in the position, therefore, of one who seeks to prevent consolidation and to reject all the beneficial provisions of the charter simply because he cannot have his own way in respect to existing objections.

"Your signature only is now required to consummate this beneficent scheme of consolidation demanded by the votes of one hundred and seventy-six thousand one hundred and seventy of the electors of the district especially concerned."

Others for the Charter.

Mayor Gilroy read the chapter of the charter relating to the sinking fund, over which there was some criticism, and he said that the mere reading of the section answered all arguments against it. He also read a letter from Seth Low, in which Mr. Low said that he was sorry that he could not be present to, in a measure, uphold the work of the commission.

Ex-Judge Dillon followed ex-Mayor Gilroy in a lengthy defense of the work of the commission, and he declared that the commission had been loyal to the act creating it, and had followed to a letter the dictates of that act. He argued in detail many of the points brought out by Gen. Tracy, and laughed at the idea that a new municipal corporation was being created.

At the conclusion of Judge Dillon's address, William C. De Witt called attention to the chapters of the charter in relation to the fundamental principles of the City Government, and asked what criticism had been offered against them. He said that the criticism of the Bar Association was the smallest piece of work ever done by any body of prominent men. The criticisms by that body were absolutely frivolous, he thought.

The hearing was adjourned at 6:30 o'clock.

The Governor would not state the course he intends to pursue in the matter, but it is believed that he will sign the charter.

REASONS FOR A VETO.

A Letter to Gov. Black from the Citizens' Committee.

The committee of citizens which went to Albany to present their protest against the Greater New York charter prepared and sent to Gov. Black, after their return to the city last night, the following letter:

The Hon. Frank S. Black, Governor State of New York:

Dear Sir—The proposed charter of Greater New York proceeds upon the theory that the details of municipal administration, down to the minutest particular, should be a matter of substantive law, which can only be changed or amended by an appeal to the State Legislature. Hence the enormous bulk of the proposed charter. Hence, also, its confusion, complexity, and obscurity, which so many competent men of undoubted experience and capacity have criticised and deplored. Hence, also, the wisdom and sound public policy in allowing a reasonable opportunity for discussion and suggestion and for needed correction.

The only answer to this reasonable request is that under the terms of Chapter 488 of the Laws of 1896 Greater New York comes into existence in any event on Jan. 1, 1898, and that "chaos" will ensue unless there be a charter also in existence under which the consolidated territory shall be governed. It is true that under the law referred to the consolidated territory will be Greater New York on Jan. 1, 1898; but it is not true that chaos will ensue if this proposed charter is vetoed and fails to become a law. The Law of 1896 "expressly provides" for this contingency. It provides that the various parts of this territory shall remain under their existing governments until a new government is framed and enacted into law to take their place.

There will, therefore, be no chaos, and no harm to any public interests will result because a reasonable opportunity is given for discussion, criticism, and amendment if needed. If the popular feeling in favor of the charter be what its advocates represent, and the merits of the charter be what the members of the Charter Commission believe, they certainly are the last persons to object to such an obviously reasonable course. Their work will in this way, and in the very best way, have justified itself, and will command the approval of the people.

We beg to remind you that thus far the only means by which the people of New York have had any opportunity to express their feelings toward this proposed charter has been through the Mayor, and he as their representative has vetoed it.

Unless the citizens of New York are to have thrust upon them a government against which, through every avenue of expression at present open to them, they most earnestly protest, there is no reason in law or in public policy why this charter should not be vetoed, to the end that well-founded criticism of its provisions be removed, and the people of this city have an opportunity to express their opinion upon the form of government under which they are to live.

We beg also to remind you that the bill under which the question of consolidation was submitted to the people and the report of the commission which draughted that bill expressly promised such an opportunity in case the principle of consolidation met with approval. Very respectfully yours,

JOHN E. PARSONS,
JOHN M. BOWERS,
JOSEPH S. AUERBACH,
HORACE E. DEMING,
LOUIS L. DELAFIELD,
JOSEPH LAROCQUE,
E. ELLERY ANDERSON.

New York, April 19, 1897.

CALLS IT DESPOTISM.

City Vigilance League Utters Its Protest Against the Charter.

The City Vigilance League has sent out the following circular, signed by W. T. McElveen, Chairman of the State Campaign Committee:

"The cause of municipal reform and righteousness in this city is terribly imperiled, and we earnestly bespeak a moment's attention to our critical situation.

"You are aware that the Greater New York charter is now in the hands of the Governor of the State, and we are prayerfully and anxiously awaiting his action. We are persuaded that much good will result if he will veto that measure, and that untold evil will follow his approval of it. Its passage would plunge us into confusion, and furnish the wire puller and political manipulator only increased opportunity to ply their dirty trade.

"The members of the Charter Commission confess that this bill is the product of haste, and that sufficient time was not allowed them to give to it the attention and consideration a matter of such moment required.

"The Bar Association and other legal fraternities protest against the passage of this charter, because of its many gross legal defects, errors, and omissions. They declare that it is full of contradictory statements, and that some very simple matters concerning the immediate duties and prerogatives of municipal officers cannot be settled except in court. The measure properly is not a charter nor a code, but an indiscriminate enactment of existing laws and conflicting amendments.

"The various medical societies, the Academy of Medicine, the County Medical Society, the International Homeopathic Society, and others complain that many of the sanitary provisions are unwise, unscientific, unnecessary, and unjust; and the Architectural League and various builders' associations have pointed out the many deficiencies and mistakes in that part of the measure in which they are particularly interested. The taxpayers' associations and Real Estate Exchanges have shown that the measure has many economic faults. Others have emphasized the unpreparedness of certain sections of the proposed territory for consolidation; still others have objected that four sets of county officials in one municipality will result in confusing clashes of authority, numerous inconveniences, and expensive litigations. The multiplication of offices will mean the division of responsibility and the promotion of jobbery and corruption.

"While we recognize the force of these legal, economic, and political objections, we specially protest against that latest phase of American legislation—'jamming'—pushing by sheer force an obnoxious measure through the halls of legislation without its being read and discussed, simply because the dictator of the State says it must be passed. Are we a free people or the serfs of a boss? Is this a Government of the people, by the people, and for the people, or is it a despotism? We are not opposed to consolidation, but we are opposed to oppression. We desire that American privilege of governing ourselves. We wish we might start an avalanche of opposition to this iniquitous measure throughout the Empire State.

"Cannot we count upon you to voice your feeling on this matter in an earnest request to the Governor of the State not to approve this measure? The political bossism which now is planning to blight New York and Brooklyn will have no hesitation in placing its tainting hands on the other cities and towns of this State, if it succeeds in this evil endeavor. Our request is that you write the Governor immediately your protest against the passage of this measure."

AMERICAN GROCERY COMPANY.

Motion for a Receiver Argued in the United States Court at Trenton.

TRENTON, April 19.—Argument on a motion for the appointment of a receiver for the American Grocery Company of New York was heard by Judge Kirkpatrick, in the United States Circuit Court, to-day. The court reserved decision.

The American Grocery Company is a New Jersey corporation which is capitalized at $3,000,000. It was organized in 1804, and was a reorganization of the Thurber-Whyland Company, which went into the hands of a receiver in 1893. The application is made on account of alleged mismanagement by its President and Directors.

Judge Sheldon's Public Bequests.

ROCKFORD, Ill., April 19.—The will of Judge B. R. Sheldon, former member of the State Supreme Court, was probated to-day. He leaves an estate of over $300,000, and among the bequests are $100,000 to his Alma Mater, Williams College, and $100,000 to the Hampton (Va.) Institute.

Suicide with a Jackknife.

BRIDGEWATER, Conn., April 19.—Eli Miner, a farmer, aged fifty, committed suicide to-day by severing an artery in his leg with a jackknife. His mother and brother committed suicide a few years ago.

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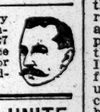

REVOLUTIONARY SONS UNITE.

A Proposition to Combine Two of the Societies Adopted at a Meeting in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, April 19.—The General Society of the Sons of the Revolution met in special session to-day to consider the proposition of consolidating with the Sons of the American Revolution. The subject was debated behind closed doors. Thirty-two States were represented, and the vote upon the question of consolidation stood 16 for and 14 against. Virginia split and the New Hampshire delegate was not in the room at the time of voting.

A resolution was adopted appointing A. H. Pugh, Ohio; F. B. Abbott, Massachusetts; Timothy L. Woodruff, New York; Horace K. Tenney, Illinois, and Gaillard Hunt of the District of Columbia a committee with full power to fill any vacancies in behalf of the General Society of the Sons of the Revolution. The National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution is requested to appoint a similar committee, and the two committees will meet and come to an agreement, if possible, respecting a new general constitution and a plan of union between the societies.

It was further resolved that both societies should hold general assemblies at Cincinnati, Oct. 12, 1897, to take action upon the report of the joint committee.

The officers of the General Society of the Sons of the Revolution who were present to-day were Judge Garrett D. W. Vroom, First Vice President, who presided in place of ex-Gov. John Lee Carroll of Maryland, who is abroad; John Screven, Second Vice President; James M. Montgomery, Secretary; W. H. Harris, Assistant Secretary; Richard McCall Cadwalleder, Treasurer; Henry Cadle, Assistant Treasurer; the Rev. Dr. Benjamin Whipple, Chaplain; F. E. Abbott, Registrar; Gaillard Hunt, Historian.

VOTE ON ARBITRATION MAY 5.

So Ordered by the Senate—Opponents of Treaty Expect to Have Their Full Vote Ready That Day.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—The Senate to-day in executive session decided that the vote on the arbitration treaty should be taken May 5 at 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

There was little opposition to fixing the time for the vote, although Senator Davis urged an earlier date than the one fixed on.

Mr. Davis's first suggestion was that the vote be taken the 3d of May. When objection was made he proposed May 4, and then May 5. There was no opposition to the last-named date.

It is understood the opponents of the treaty expect to have all their strength in the Senate by May 5.

KENTUCKY SENATORIAL CAUCUS.

It Is Expected the Republicans Will Drop Dr. Hunter.

FRANKFORT, Ky., April 19.—There was but little interest in the joint session of the General Assembly at noon to-day. According to agreement entered into by the steering committees of the parties, but one ballot was cast for each candidate, after which perfunctory duty the joint session adjourned.

It looks as if there will be an election at the extra session after all, as a number of the Republican leaders have taken up the plan to hold another caucus and select a nominee other than Dr. Hunter. A prominent Republican said this morning:

"A Senator will be elected at this session, and he will be either Martin or a Republican whose nomination Hunter will, of course, dictate."

It is said that Senator Jones, Chairman of the Republican caucus, will call a new caucus for either to-morrow night or Wednesday morning.

When asked if he would withdraw, Dr. Hunter replied evasively, and those Republicans who have had lightning rods up are doing some tall hustling.

YOUNG WENTWORTH CONFESSES.

He Tells How He Tried to Poison His Father and Stepmother.

EXETER, N. H., April 19.—Frank Wentworth, the sixteen-year-old boy who was arrested Saturday and lodged in Exeter jail on the charge of having attempted to poison his father and stepmother, Mr. and Mrs. George H. Wentworth, of Newton, N. H., has made a confession, stating that he put paris green in the tea while getting breakfast. He gives as his excuse for the act that he despised his stepmother on account of her continually "giving him fits," but says that he had no ill feeling toward his father.

Young Wentworth says that while at work Friday, April 9, he found a quantity of paris green, which he took home with him. The next morning he arose at 5:30 o'clock and prepared the breakfast. He placed a quantity of the poison in the teapot, and, claiming that he was feeling quite ill, he went to bed and refused to eat any breakfast. Later in the day he left home and went to stay with friends at West Newbury, where he was arrested.

Wentworth's father went to Haverhill, as usual, on Saturday morning, April 10, but during the day became very ill, although he remained at work. When he returned to his home at night he found that his wife had been sick all day. An investigation was started, with the result that the poison was found in the teapot. A warrant was at once issued for young Wentworth's arrest. He was promptly indicted by the Grand Jury on a charge of attempting poisoning. It is expected that the case will come up next week at the session of the Superior Court.

Married on Her Deathbed.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, April 19.—Mrs. John Pacey Hobbs, who was married upon her deathbed to Capt. John T. Hobbs, on Thursday, died this morning. She was sixty-two years old.

FRENZY IN THE WHEAT PIT

War in Europe Caused Wild Fluctuations in May and July Futures on the Produce Exchange.

RAPID ADVANCE AT THE START.

After Going Up More Than Six Points on Early Trading, a Reaction Came —Some Speculators Are Predicting "Dollar Wheat" and Better.

The uctuations in contract wheat, the May and July futures, made the professional market at the Produce Exchange, without European quotations to guide, very lively for the first two hours of speculation yesterday. That "Joe" McMahon, who receives the Chicago quotations, blackboards them, and attends to the dials, was for a time the busiest man in New York, is an assertion it would not be easy to dispute.

The gong clanged at 10:30 A. M. to a yell from the wheat pit, or rather from the operators in the pit, which was crowded, and a fringe around it three and four deep. All the traders were excited, and the initial transactions were in a turmoil consequent to the effort of each man to outvoice his neighbor in bidding or offering.

While the purely speculative market had been largely discounted in the last week of five trading days by war rumors, the May future advanced in that time 5 cents a bushel, the declaration by Turkey of war against Greece put every trader on his mettle, and the opening quotations for May wheat were from 5 to 6 points over Saturday's closing quotation, 77½, responding to the Chicago opening, 77 to 77½.

For a quarter of an hour the operator of the New York quotation dial for May wheat registered the price as best he might with a different price shouted in half a dozen places in the pit in the same moment, and the quotation mounting ¼ to ⅜ at a jump. In a babel of excitement, the price of the future touched 83⅜, a gain of 6⅜ over Saturday's closing price, in half an hour. Then came the turn of the profit takers, and brisk selling by scalpers brought about a decline. Foreign buying orders had been exhausted, and selling orders came apace with the result of lowering the quotation in morning session to the lowest point of the day, 80⅞, a clear gain, however, of 3⅜ over Saturday's close.

The trading after this simmered down to ordinary scope for an hour, when a rush of Chicago quotations on a rising scale stimulated the Exchange prices, and the ruling future went up in jumps until it was recorded at 82¾. Trading languished except for fits and starts until the closing of the market, when the quotation for May wheat was 81¾.

At the close of the market the situation was discussed with animation, and predictions as to the top-notch price of the present week were many and in some cases extravagant. "Dollar wheat" was one of the wildest forecasts. Not a few recalled the Russo-Turkish war of 1877 and the jump in wheat from $1.26 to $1.76 a bushel, and the Franco-Prussian advance from around 72c to $1.30. Less bullish sentiment was that the market would not go much higher unless other powers besides Greece and Turkey joined in the conflict. This opinion was formed by the complacent condition of international money markets.

With Turkey and Greece alone in the field, it was argued, no great demand for American cereals and provisions could be created.

July contract wheat was in sympathy with May. Closing on Saturday at 76⅞, it opened at 82¼, the same price as May, went to 83½, sold down to 80⅛, and closed at 80⅞.

Corn and oats were a shade influenced. Corn, May future, closed on Saturday at 29⅜, opened at 30, sold to 30⅜, and down to 29⅞, and closed at 30⅛. July corn's range was: Opening, 32; high, 32; low, 31½; close, 31⅝.

In the flurry of the opening market the tumult in the wheat pit interested hundreds of visitors who were in the gallery of the Produce Exchange.

CHICAGO'S MARKET WAS WILD.

There Was an Advance of Four Cents, but It Was Not Maintained.

CHICAGO, April 19.—After a very exciting opening to-day at an exceptionally great advance in its price, wheat simmered down to about its usual subdued nervousness. The final outcome was that May closed worth 75 cents and July 74⅞@75 cents, as compared with 73⅜ cents and 73½ cents, respectively, Saturday afternoon.

The other markets had somewhat similar experiences. Except in the case of provisions, no advance was established for the day. The outbreak of hostilities between Turkey and Greece overshadowed all else in its influence on the markets. As was expected, at the opening the news that war had actually begun produced consternation among the shorts, and the utter disregard of caution displayed by a majority of them was clearly indicated by the prices they paid at their first onrush.

May wheat, which Saturday closed at 73⅜ cents, started this morning in one mighty bound 3¼ to 4¼ cents higher. So great was the excitement that men standing side by side in the pit were doing business at a difference of from half a cent to a cent per bushel. After the first wild scramble the excitement began to subside. The market heaved and sank, and heaved again in great irregular billows for an hour before its motion got calmed down. Realizing during this time was enormous. Line after line of long wheat was thrown on the market and acted like oil on stormy waters. Indeed, this fact probably prevented what many looked for to-day, namely, eighty-cent wheat.

Cudahy, Linn, and Barrett were the most conspicuous sellers during the first hour, the two former supposed to be taking profits on long stuff, while the latter sold for the short account. Cudahy and Linn were credited with clearing something like $100,000 each as a result of the day's transactions. John W. Gates of the Illinois Steel Company and W. T. Baker also won heavily.

THE FEDERATION OF LABOR.

The Executive Council Calls on President McKinley.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor is holding a meeting in this city. By previous arrangement, the Executive Council called upon President McKinley to-day at the White House, where a conference was held lasting an hour. Various propositions of interest to labor and legislation in the interest of the wage earners were discussed.

A petition was presented asking for the pardon of E. W. Clark, who is confined in Thomaston Prison, Maine, under charge of mutiny.

The Executive Council, while urging the appointment of no particular person for any office, urged upon the President the inadvisability of appointing persons to important offices to administer laws in the interest of labor who were not in sympathy with labor organizations.

Bank Stockholders Assessed.

NASHUA, N. H., April 19.—Stockholders of 431 shares of stock of the failed Sioux City National Bank of Sioux City, Iowa, today received notice from W. H. Farnsworth, the attorney for the receiver, that suit would be instituted against them in the United States courts to compel them to show cause why they should not pay an assessment of $75 per share, which has been levied for the purpose of paying the indebtedness of the bank, the affairs of which are now going through the winding-up process. The local stockholders have engaged counsel and will fight the assessment.

Annapolis's Trial Thursday.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—The Secretary of the Navy has issued the formal orders for the trial of the gunbo

CHAPMAN MUST GO TO JAIL

Sentence of the Recalcitrant Sugar Witness Affirmed by the Supreme Court.

RIGHTS OF SENATE DESCRIBED.

It Was Mr. Chapman's Duty to Answer the Questions Put to Him by the Committee—He Must Also Pay the Fine.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—The Supreme Court to-day refused the application for a writ of certiorari and habeas corpus asked by Elverton R. Chapman, the broker, who refused to testify in the sugar speculation investigation whether Senators had speculated in sugar stocks while the Wilson tariff bill was before that body.

Chief Justice Fuller, who delivered the opinion, held that the Senate, under its Constitutional right to censure and expel members, had the right to investigate any alleged improper conduct of Senators, and could compel witnesses to give testimony. The sentence of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia to thirty days in jail and $100 fine was affirmed, and Chapman's application for writs of certiorari and habeas corpus were denied.

The Chief Justice said the case was entirely different from the Kilbourn case. "The subject matter as affecting the Senate," he said, "was within the jurisdiction of the Senate. The questions were not intrusions into the affairs of the citizens; they do not seek to ascertain any facts as to the conduct, methods, extent, or details of the firm in question, but only whether that firm confessedly engaged in buying and selling stocks and at the particular time named was it employed by any Senator to buy or sell for him any of that stock whose market price might be affected by the Senate's action. We cannot regard these questions as amounting to an unreasonable search into the private affairs of the witness, simply because he may have been in some degree connected with the alleged transactions, and as investigations of this sort are within the powers of the two houses they cannot be defeated on purely sentimental grounds."

Continuing, he said the questions were entirely pertinent, and that the question of what the Senate might do as a result of the inquiry was not involved. It was plain that negative answers would have cleared the Senate of what were regarded as offensive imputations, while affirmative answers might have led to further action on the part of the Senate within its Constitutional powers.

The Court held that the matter was entirely within the Constitutional powers of the Senate. The right to expel extends to all cases where the offense is such as in the judgment of the Senate is inconsistent with the trust and duty of a member, said the Chief Justice, and the resolutions under which the inquiry was conducted indicated that the transactions referred to were deemed by the Senate reprehensible and deserving of condemnation and punishment.

The Court held, also, that the refusal to answer questions was not only a contempt of that body, but that it was also an offense against the United States Congress, which possessed the Constitutional power to enact a statute to compel the attendance of witnesses and to compel them to make disclosures of evidence to enable the respective bodies to discharge their legitimate functions, and to that effect that the act of 1857 was passed, but this act did not constitute a delegation of the power to punish for contempt. While it was true that two offenses might be involved, it was improbable that in any case accumulative penalties would be imposed, whether by imposing penalties merely or of eliciting the answers desired, but, added the Court, it was "quite clear that the contumacious witness is not subjected to jeopardy twice for the same offense, since the same act may be an offense against one jurisdiction and also against another, and indictable statutory offenses may be punished as such while the offenders may likewise be subjected to punishment for the same acts as contempts, the two being capable of standing together."

Brokers MacArtney and Seymour, Messrs. Havemeyer and Searles of the Sugar Trust, Correspondents E. J. Edwards of The Philadelphia Press, and John S. Shriver of The New York Mail and Express, all refused to give testimony before the investigating committee, and are affected by the decision.

Mr. Chapman is the only recalcitrant witness who has been tried by the courts, his being a test case.

Mr. Chapman's Intentions.

Elverton R. Chapman said yesterday at the office of his firm, Moore & Schley, 80 Broadway, that he would probably be compelled to go at once to Washington to file a new bond in certiorari proceedings. He would, however, be guided by his counsel. Failing to secure delay or relief he would submit to the judgment of the District Court and serve thirty days in prison and pay a fine of $100.

PHILADELPHIA, 6; BOSTON, 5.

First League Baseball Game of the Season Results in a Victory for the Visiting Nine.

BOSTON, April 19.—The Philadelphians came to Boston to-day and played the first League game of the season, defeating the home team by one run. About 14,500 people crowded into the cramped grounds, several hundred not being able to obtain seats. The score:

PHILADELPHIA.	R	B	P	O	A	E	BOSTON.	R	B	P	O	A	E
Cooley, cf.	0	0	4	0	0	0	Hamilton, cf.	0	1	2	0	0	
Hallman, 2b.	1	2	1	2	0	0	Tenney, rf.	1	1	2	1	0	
Lajoie, 1b.	2	3	11	1	0	0	Long, ss.	0	1	1	8	3	
Delahanty, lf.	0	1	1	0	0		Duffy, lf.	1	1	2	0	0	
Thomson, rf.	0	1	2	2	0		Collins, 3b.	1	1	1	2	0	
Clements, c.	0	1	3	1	0		Lowe, 2b.	1	2	4	4	0	
Gillen, ss.	0	1	2	3	1		Tucker, 1b.	0	3	12	2	0	
Nash, 3b.	1	1	1	1	0		Ganzel, c.	0	0	5	1	0	
Orth, p.	1	2	3	3	0		Nichols, p.	0	0	1	7	0	
							*Stahl	0	0	0	0	0	
Total.	6	12	27	13	1		Total.	5	8	27	17	3	

Philadelphia ..... 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 1 3—5
Boston ..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 5—5

Earner runs—Philadelphia, 3; Boston, 4. Two-base hit—Tucker. Home run—Lajoie. Stolen bases—Delahanty, Hamilton. Double plays—Lajoie and Orth. First base on balls—By Orth, 3; by Nichols, 2. Struck out—By Orth, 3; by Nichols, 2. Umpire—Mr. Lynch.

*Batted for Nichols in ninth.

Elizabeth Badly Beaten.

The Elizabeth ball team of the Jersey State League was defeated by the New Yorks yesterday by the score of 40 to 1. The game was prolific of three-base hits, doubles, and singles. Twenty-four of the 40 runs made were earned. The attendance was small. Doheny pitched the first six innings for New York, Sullivan was in the box during the last three. Hesley and Pool were the battery in the first two innings for Elizabeth. Rochelle pitched and Cook was behind the bat from the second to the fifth. Hanlon went into the box in the fifth and pitched the balance of the game. The game to-day is with Manhattan College, (Jaspers.) The score by innings yesterday:

New York	12	5	8	0	8	2	1	4	.	—40
Elizabeth	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—1

Brooklyn, 10; Newark, 3.

NEWARK, April 19.—The Brooklyns won in their baseball game to-day with the Newarks. Score, 10 to 3.

Princeton, 15; Georgetown, 11.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—The baseball game to-day between the Princetons and Georgetowns resulted in favor of the former. Score, 15 to 11.

The Niagara Suicide Known.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., April 19.—Ernest F. Markham of Boston was the man who jumped from the suspension bridge last Saturday. This afternoon Chief of Police Dinan received a photograph of Markham and showed it to the bridge tender, Hackman Nickerson, and others who saw the suicide last Saturday. They positively identified it as that of the man who jumped from the bridge. Chief Dinan put the picture in a bunch with others, and none of those who had seen Markham hesitated in picking it out. He was an advertising agent of a Boston paper.

LEGAL NOTES.

THEY WERE NOT IN CONTEMPT.—An application to punish Dr. E. C. Dent, Medical Superintendent, and Dr. A. E. Macdonald, General Superintendent, of the Manhattan State Hospital, for contempt, for disobeying an order of Justice Pryor adjudging that Kate McElligot was insane and that she be committed to the hospital, was yesterday denied by Justice Lawrence of the Supreme Court. When the patient was first sent to the asylum she was returned with the statement that she was not a proper case for treatment in an insane asylum, and a second order which was issued met with the same treatment. Justice Lawrence said that, after examining the State charities law enacted last year, he is constrained to hold that the Superintendent has power to make refusal in such a case on the ground that the person sought to be committed is not in his judgment insane within the meaning of the statute. The law provides that the Superintendent or person in charge of any institution for the treatment of the insane may refuse to receive any person upon any such order, if, in his judgment, such person is not insane within the meaning of the statute. Superintendent Macdonald in this case claimed that this woman was not insane, but that she was a dotard. Justice Lawrence says it was in the province of the Legislature to give the Superintendent that power, and with the wisdom of the enactment the court had nothing to do.

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BILL OF SALE FROM ONE CORPORATION TO ANOTHER.—Upon a reorganization in 1893 of the D. G. Yuengling, Jr., Brewing Company, a new body corporate was formed, named the D. G. Yuengling Brewing Company, which accepted from the pre-existing corporation a bill of sale of its assets, in which the new corporation, in consideration of the transfer, covenanted to assume the payment of all debts and obligations of the old corporation, "excepting the mortgaged bonds of said party of the first part, (the old corporation,) and excepting all other indebtedness otherwise provided for in a certain plan or agreement of reorganization." The Second Appellate Division, to which the appeal was transferred, has reversed a judgment of the Appellate Term of this city, which reversed the judgment of the City Court in favor of the defendant, in a suit brought by William Fernschild, as holder of two one-thousand-dollar bonds of the old corporation, to recover the amount of these securities. Justice Willard Bartlett, who gives the opinion, holds that the new corporation was not bound to pay the mortgage bonds of the old corporation; that the phrase, "and excepting all other indebtedness otherwise provided for in a certain plan or agreement of reorganization," (the mortgaged bonds not having been "otherwise provided for,") could not be construed as qualifying the words "mortgaged bonds," as previously used; that in such a case the liability of the new corporation must be determined from the instrument of transfer, and could not be enlarged by parol evidence that its delivery was withheld until the new corporation had consented to assume all the debts of the old corporation, and thus be made to bind the new corporation to assume and pay a greater indebtedness (including the mortgage bonds in question) than was by its terms to be paid. Presiding Justice Goodrich dissented.

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CONTROVERSY BETWEEN FATHER AND SON.—Henry Hamilton brought an action in the Supreme Court to recover for moneys alleged to have been converted by his son, William H. Hamilton. It appeared that the plaintiff, an undertaker, in 1872 put his son, the defendant, who was then about the age of fifteen, at work in the business, in which the son continued to be occupied until 1893. In January, 1888, the son, by his father's direction, opened an account in a bank and another account in a trust company, in which accounts the proceeds of the business were deposited, and from which the expenses of the business and also certain obligations of the defendant were paid. The father could merely write his name; the son knew nothing about keeping accounts, and kept no books beyond an order book in which orders were entered, and, when the work was paid for, were marked "Paid." The Second Appellate Division, in an opinion by Justice Cullen, has directed a reversal of a judgment given on the trial in favor of plaintiff for $18,319.57 unless the latter stipulate to deduct from his recovery $10,803.45. The court holds that the son was properly required to prove that the checks, which he drew to his own order or to the order of other parties to whom they were paid for his personal benefit or on his account, were expended upon the plaintiff's account; and where he failed to show this that he was properly charged with the amount of such checks. The court held, however, that he should not be charged with checks which he drew, while conducting the business of two grocery stores which had been assigned to his father by one of his debtors, to pay various persons who from time to time sold goods for use in the grocery stores, which business the plaintiff was continuing in order to realize the amount of his debt, and the proceeds of which were used in his undertaking business.

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CONTRACT OF A SURETY.—William D. Andrews & Brother, as principals, and Robert S. Livingston and Edward and H. C. Moore, as sureties, executed a bond to the City of Albany in 1887 for the performance by the Andrews of a contract with the city to erect a water plant known as a gang-well system. In a suit by Livingston against Moore and others and the City of Albany for due cancellation of a bond and mortgage made by him for the purpose of indemnity to his cosureties it appeared that the original contract with the city was dated July 6, 1887, and on April 2, 1888, two other contracts, both made on the same day, were entered into, by which the capacity of the gang-well system was increased, by additions thereto, from 10,000,000 gallons to 16,000,000 gallons, and an "enlarged receiver" and an "enlarged well," and, presumably, a pump were provided for. These new contracts spoke of the new plant as "the present plant as changed and enlarged," and of "changes in the present plant." The City of Albany, which was made a party defendant, demanded affirmative relief in its answer against the plaintiff as an alleged partner of the contractors, and asked to be subrogated to the rights of the Moores against the plaintiff upon the bond and mortgage. The city showed that there had been a breach of the first contract before the other contracts were made, and that it had, after the subsequent contracts were made, notified the contractors that it had determined to abandon the enterprise under both contracts. The Second Appellate Division, in an opinion by Presiding Justice Goodrich, has reversed judgment given on the trial in favor of the City of Albany, holding that the changes made by the second and third contracts were material, and that, as they were made without the consent of the plaintiff, he was discharged from all liability whatever under the bond of indemnity which he had given to his co-sureties.

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PURCHASE OF TRUST PROPERTY BY TRUSTEE PERSONALLY.—Mayer Kahn, in his lifetime, brought a suit in the Supreme Court in this city against Chester W. Chapin for a specific performance by the latter of a contract to purchase from plaintiff a house on Park Avenue, subject to a mortgage for $25,000, and to convey to plaintiff a house on Twelfth Street, and to pay him $8,000 cash. The question at issue was whether defendant's title was defective. The plaintiff's objection to it was that Abel Harker, a former owner of the premises, subject to a mortgage thereon, devised them in trust for the benefit of his wife and children; that the trustee who was appointed to carry out the trusts became the purchaser on foreclosure, in his own name, and that defendant's title was affected by any infirmity which arose from a purchase of such trust property by and in the name of the trustee. Upon appeal by defendant to the Court of Appeals, the judgment below, in favor of the plaintiff, was affirmed, the court holding, by Judge Martin, that the rule that a trustee may not purchase or deal with the trust property in his own behalf, does not render such a purchase void from the beginning, but voidable only, and at the instance of the cestui que trust and the title, even while in the hands of the trustee, may be confirmed by acquiescence and lapse of time, as well as by the express act of the cestui que trust. The court held that the title of a subsequent grantee of premises such as these, which had been purchased by a trustee on his own behalf at a foreclosure not had by his act or procurement; when some of the cestui que trust were minors, may properly be deemed marketable when it appears that at the time of the trial more than twenty years have elapsed since the purchase by the trustee and since the youngest cestui que trust became of age, and that the trustee's action in purchasing the property in his own right had never been questioned.

NEWS FOR THE WHEELMEN

Riverside Members Propose to Bring an Action Against Mrs. Nellie Kurtz for $10,000 Damages.

CLAIM THEY WERE SLANDERED.

It Is a Result of the Suits Recently Brought in the Supreme Court to Prevent Them Occupying Their Clubhouse.

A suit for slander with damages placed at $10,000 is the result of the litigation by which Mrs. Nellie R. Kurtz sought to restrain the Riverside Wheelmen from occupying the residence on the southeast corner of Ninty-ninth Street and West End Avenue as a clubhouse.

The action instituted in the Supreme Court by Mrs. Kurtz was adversely passed upon by both Justices Beekman and Smyth, and now the members insist on retaliation. At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the club last night it was decided to move into the new quarters as soon as possible, which will be within a week, and to bring suit for damages at once.

President Clivin L. Harrison of the club referred to the hostile attitude of Mrs. Kurtz last evening as follows:

"Now that we have succeeded in beating Mrs. Kurtz in the courts I desire to state our side of the case. It has been the policy of the members of the club since this woman first commenced proceedings to restrain us from occupying the new clubhouse, on the grounds that we were and would continue to be a nuisance, to maintain absolute silence, and we have steadfastly refrained from airing our grievances in the public press.

"In her application for an injunction to restrain us from occupying the clubhouse Mrs. Kurtz alleged, by affidavits, that we were noisy and boisterous; consumed unlimited quantities of beer; played the piano and sang until midnight every night in the week, and often much later; sat in the windows with our feet hanging out, and that we had made life unbearable for our neighbors in the present quarters, 232 West One Hundred and Fourth Street.

"In justice to ourselves, and feeling that the opinions rendered by Judge Beekman and Judge Smyth are ample vindication of these scurrilous charges, I wish to state that the Rev. Richard Hartley, pastor of the Hope Baptist Church, directly opposite our present quarters, made an affidavit that he never found the club to be a nuisance, nor did he ever receive a complaint from a single member of his congregation to that effect.

"We also got affidavits from Mrs. Emma E. Link, who owns and occupies the premises immediately adjoining us on the east, and from George W. Walker, who owns all the houses immediately adjoining on the west and in the rear. Numerous tenants of all the houses positively swore that the club is not and never has been a nuisance.

"As to the consumption of beer, the report of the Treasurer of the House Committee for the year 1896 showed an average of less than one bottle of beer to each member per week, and it is difficult to see just how this limited consumption could constitute or create a nuisance. The membership of our club is largely composed of professional men, including lawyers, physicians, dentists, and architects, besides numerous bank clerks and men of sound business standing, all of whom are justly indignant over the publication of these outrageous statements made by Mrs. Kurtz. You can rest assured they will carry this fight to the bitter end to vindicate both the club and its members."

THE STATE RACING CIRCUIT.

Dates for the Various Tournaments to be Held in June.

Chairman Waite of the State Racing Board announced the dates for the State racing circuit yesterday, as follows:

June 8—Fredonia.
June 10—Rochester.
June 11—Warsaw.
June 12—Buffalo.
June 15—Elmira.
June 16—Binghamton.
June 17—Cortland.
June 18—Utica.
June 19—Syracuse.
June 21 and 22. Saratoga, (division meet.)
June 23—Troy.
June 24—Albany.
June 26—Manhattan Beach.

At each of these tournaments there will be not less than two professional races, the minimum of the purses to be $50. Handicapper Batchelder will travel on the circuit and will make the allotments on the day of each race.

Long Island Wheelmen in Council.

The delegates to the Council of the Associated Cycling Clubs of Long Island met at 80 Hanson Place, Brooklyn, last evening, and elected J. F. Fulgrath of the aPtchogue Wheelmen, Second Vice President, to fill a vacancy caused by resignation. The delegates indorsed the resolutions of the Good Roads Association, in which the Park Commissioner has been asked to rebuild the old Coney Island cycle path with the $15,000 available, and not to wait a year or more until a larger sum can be secured. The delegates also decided to send a telegram to the Governor of New Jersey, requesting him to sign the Bicycle Baggage bill, which only requires his signature to make it a law.

F. P. Prial Is Handicapper.

A meeting of the Racing Committee of the Associated Cycling Clubs of New York was held at the Astor House yesterday afternoon. F. P. Prial was appointed handicapper for the Irvington-Millburn race, on Memorial Day. It was decided to make the handicap limit nine mintes. Messrs. Rutan and Drabble were appointed a committee of two to inspect the course and report at the next meeting, which will be held at the Astor House next Monday night.

Wheelmen Willing to be Taxed.

PATCHOGUE, L. I., April 19.—The Patchogue Wheelmen have adopted a novel method to get good roads through Suffolk County. The Wheelmen are to present to the Board of Supervisors a petition asking that body to enact a law levying a tax of 50 cents per annum upon each bicycle owned in the county, to be used for the purpose of constructing and maintaining bicycle paths in the county, the work to be done by the Commissioners of Highways of each town. It is believed, however, that the Supervisors will defer action on the petition.

New Members of the L. A. W.

Last week 1,004 persons joined the League of American Wheelmen. Of this number Pennsylvania contributed 283, making the State total 12,731. This State furnished 254 new members, making her total 20,116. Other States helped swell the grand total as follows: Massachusetts, 127; New Jersey, 53; Ohio, 38; Illinois, 31; Indiana, 4, and Iowa, 1. The total membership for the entire country is now 72,114. The Touring Club of France, which is an organization similar to the league, has over 50,000 members.

Vanderveer Lost His Pedals.

Henry Vanderveer, twenty-two years old, of Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, went to Union Hill, N. J., Sunday afternoon. While coming down the hill at Lewis Street on his way home he lost control of his wheel. Near the foot of the hill the wheel struck a stone, and Vanderveer was thrown. His right arm was broken and his face cut. His wheel was wrecked. His arm was set by Dr. De Graff and he was sent home.

J. F. Powers Injured.

J. F. Powers, a member of the South Brooklyn Wheelmen, was thrown from his wheel while riding on the Ocean Boulevard at noon yesterday and severely injured. He landed on his head on the roadway, and was removed to Seney Hospital. Later he was sent to his home, at 128 Bridge Street.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

Cyclists wishing to join the League of American Wheelmen will be furnished with application blanks and necessary information by addressing Cycling Department of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The riding suit of the Pierce Wheelmen will be of gray whipcord and the racing suit of royal purple with gold bands on the neck and wrists.

The monthly meeting of the Local Consulate of the League of American Wheelmen will be held to-morrow evening at Sherman Hall, corner of the Boulevard and Seventy-first Street.

The Triangle Wheelmen of the Twenty-third Street Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association will hold their opening reception and entertainment in Association Hall to-morrow evening.

The enthusiasts who contributed toward the expense of the old path on the Ocean Boulevard will be interested to learn that the new path on the east side of that thoroughfare cost the City of Brooklyn over $29,000.

"J. C. J." of West Forty-seventh Street is informed that there is no law in Germany compelling the use of brakes on bicycles. It is advisable, however, to use a brake on tours, for the reason that it is a precaution against accident.

It may be decided within a day or two to make the Memorial Day tournament of the Columbia University Union an all-college meet. If this plan is adopted it is expected that many of the colleges which have planned to be represented at the intercollegiate meet will enter men for these races.

Cyclists who go for a day's ride up Yonkers way can now cross over the Hudson to Alpine, the ferry having commenced running recently. On week days it leaves the former place on the hour and returns from Alpine on the half hour. The fare for one person and a wheel is 15 cents. On Sundays the boat runs as often as it can make the trips.

Capt. C. Le Roy Mosher of the Neighborhood Guild Wheelmen warns cyclists who have occasion to ride through the streets of the lower east side to keep a sharp lookout for broken glass. "The little boys of that section," said Mr. Mosher, "think it great fun apparently to scatter bits of broken glass in the asphalted streets and watch the destruction of tires from some friendly doorway. Of course, they will know better some day, but that does not help matters at present."

George M. Schell of Philadelphia says that the coming National race meet will be the biggest thing of its kind ever held. Speaking of the number of applicants for official positions in connection with the meet, he added: "The Executive Committee is deluged daily with requests from these place-seekers, who, if their statements are to be believed, are the only judges, clerks of the course, umpires, scorers, &c., that ever served with credit to themselves. They are not all from Philadelphia, either; they hail from all over the country. It has been suggested that the office places be auctioned off to the highest bidders, but the management has refused to consider this scheme, being content to rely on their own experience in the selection of capable men to occupy these important posts."

Usually when a rider causes another to fall he is sorry and tries to make amends for his carelessness. William K. Genet, however, ran across another sort of a cyclist the other day. Mr. Genet is a tire agent, and travels about the city a great deal on his wheel. Riding ahead of him in an uptown street the other day was a man evidently looking for a race. That was not Mr. Genet's intention by any means, and he paid little attention to the neighborly rider until that individual suddenly slowed up and turned sharply to one side, grazing Mr. Genet's front wheel. Not expecting anything of the sort, the latter fell in a heap, receiving an injury to his knee that may cause him to walk lame for a long time. While the look of agony was still on his victim's face the tricky rider turned and laughed aloud. Mr. Genet prays that he may meet that man again.

A TWENTY-FIVE-MILE ROAD RACE.

Won by J. J. McDermott of the Pastime Club, New York.

BOSTON, April 19.—The Marathon games under the management of the Boston Athletic Association, and patterned after the games at Athens, Greece, in the Spring of 1896, were held this afternoon, and were witnessed by thousands of people. They included a twenty-five-mile road race from Ashland, Mass., to Boston and athletic games at Irvington Oval while the road race was in progress.

The winner of the road race was J. J. McDermott of the Pastime Athletic Club of New York, who covered the distance in 2 hours 55 minutes and 10 seconds, lowering by 10 seconds the time made in the twenty-five-mile race at Athens. Fifteen runners started from Ashland at 12:19 P. M., and their course lay through Natick, Wellesley, and the Newtons to the finishing point at Irvington Oval.

Dick Grant, Harvard's famous mile runner, kept with Gray of St. George's Athletic Club of New York as far as Wellesley. At that point McDermott came up, and after a sharp race with Gray to Newton Upper Falls passed the latter, who was forced to drop to the rear. From Newton Upper Falls to the finish it was McDermott's race, and at the close he led the second man by nearly a mile. The first six to finish, and who are prize winners, were as follows: First, J. J. McDermott, Pastime A. C., New York, 2:55:10; second, J. J. Kiernan, St. Bartholomew's A. C., New York, 3:02:02; third, F. P. Thell of Jamaica Plain, 3:06:02; fourth, Hamilton Gray, St. George's A. C., New York, 3:11:37; fifth, H. T. Eggleston, Pastime A. C., New York, 3:17:50; sixth, James Mason, Star Athletic Club, 3:31:00.

The games at the oval were deemed as secondary in importance to the road race.

To Launch the Raynham.

The eighty-foot steam yacht Raynham, built by the Gas Engine and Power Company and Charles L. Seabury & Co. for E. S. Woodward, will be launched at 1:30 to-morrow afternoon. Mr. Woodward will put her in commission by the end of the month. The Punjaub, a sister ship to the Raynham, will be launched before the end of the month.

Bits of Yachting News.

A. V. Armour's steamer Ituna is at Port Jefferson ready to go into commission.

Rear Commodore B. M. Whitlock's auxiliary Hildegarde will be in commission next month.

Fred Gallatin's steamer Almy is being fitted out at Tebo's. Capt. Brukley is in charge.

P. T. Dodge is going to Boston in a few days to bring the sloop Gossoon around. The Gossoon will be entered in all races this season.

Commodore Lynch's sloop yacht Lynx will be ready for racing early in the season. The Lynx and Latham A. Fish's Dilemma will meet again in the races off Shelter Island.

R. S. Palmer's big schooner yacht Yampa has been overhauled at New London, and is nearly ready for her cruise across the ocean and to the Baltic.

John Jacob Astor's steam yacht Nourmahal arrived yesterday, six days from Florida, where Mr. Astor and his guests left her after a cruise in the West Indies and a few days' fishing in Florida waters. Mr. Astor arrived home by train, in advance of his yacht.

Vice Commodore F. T. Adams's schooner Sachem will be hauled out on May 1. Mr. Adams and a party of friends will make a coaching party to Port Jefferson on May 20 and put the yacht in commission. The Sachem will then make a cruise to the east as far as Newport, and return in time to take part in the Decoration Day ceremonies of the Atlantic Yacht Club.

GRAND ARMY QUARREL.

Charges Against State Commander Graham Call for a Trial.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., April 19.—Charges have been filed against Commander James S. Graham, head of the New York State Department, Grand Army of the Republic, signed by ten of the prominent Grand Army of the Republic men of the city, and forwarded to National Commander T. S. Clarkson, at Omaha, Neb. There are in all fifty-four specifications, covering three general heads.

Commander Graham is charged with violation of the oath of muster, conduct unbecoming a comrade and a gentleman in relation to the Grand Army of the Republic, and conduct prejudicial to good order and discipline.

The court-martial will be National in its character, composed of State officers detailed by National Commander Clarkson. The Graham court-martial is in a sense a sequel to the court-martial to be held here Thursday, in which Gen. John A. Reynolds, ex-Postmaster of Rochester and Past Department State Commander of the Grand Army of the Republic, is the defendant.

HORSES OUT ON THE TRACK

Trainers Are Beginning to Get Their Strings into Shape for the Racing Season.

DWYER'S YOUNGSTERS AT WORK

Maurice, W. H. Barrick's Handicap Candidate, Does a Mile in 1:49 —Gossip of Gravesend and Morris Park Stables.

A good track, with just enough of a sharp sting in the air to make it invigorating, made yesterday an ideal day for the work of the trainers at Morris Park and the island tracks, who are at present giving their equine charges preliminary preparations for the coming racing season. None of the horses is being pushed to hard, steady work, except a few of the campaigners, who must be ready to earn stable oats early, while their stable companions are being put in trim for races later in the season.

Maurice, W. H. Barrick's handicap candidate, was worked out in what was probably the fastest time made this year. He is at Gravesend, and was sent a mile yesterday in 1:49, finishing strong and fresh, and fighting for his head. His performance perhaps marks the beginning of fast work which will be indulged in from now on by most of the trainers.

Philip J. Dwyer's horses do their work in two sets under the watchful eye of Frank McCabe. Some of the two-year-olds were worked in pairs. Fleming and Edgemere together were sent from the three-furlong pole, and covered the distance in 0:37½. Sanders, another of the P. J. Dwyer two-year-olds, went the same distance with an improvement of a second's time over that of the other two. Rifle, the three-year-old maiden, covered five furlongs in 1:07½.

Handspring Out for a Gallop.

Up to yesterday Handspring, the crack of the stable, was put to only the slowest kind of work. Fears were entertained that he would not stand training, but his work yesterday convinced most of the good judges that he will be sound and fit when called upon for good hard training. He was indulged in a five-furlong gallop yesterday making it in 1:07, and he pulled up without showing fatigue or trouble of any kind.

Ben Eder and Harry Reed of M. F. Dwyer's string were sent a mile together in 1:50. Ben Brush was allowed only slow cantering. Ben Eder was full of running, and from now on fast work may be expected from him at any moment. Lithos and the three-year-old brother to Charade were sent from the three-quarter pole, and passed the judges' stand in 1:24.

Hanwell, O. J. Decker's candidate for the Metropolitan Handicap, moved a mile in splendid style in 1:51. His gallop yesterday was the beginning of his preparation for the handicap. Belmore's Strathmac, Blue Away, Landermann, and Warrington went three furlongs in 0:40. Hornpipe was taken from Brighton Beach to Brooklyn by "Billy" Lakeland, and was sent a mile in 1:55. Victory's two-year-old son, Maximo Gomez, covered a quarter in 0:27.

Starting Gates Ready.

Superintendent Brush has the starting gates in readiness for the trainers who care to break their youngsters to start away quickly, but up to date none of the trainers has used them.

John McCafferty was the busiest of the trainers at Morris Park. Kitty and Carella of his string moved a quarter together in 26 seconds, and Dinsmore and Gala Day, the same distance in half a second less time. Old Sandowne, with McCafferty in the saddle, went six furlongs in 1:30, and Clockwork, Saratoga, Ramaceta, and Henchman were put to steady cantering without being pushed out.

Walter Rollins had some of the division of the Oneck Stable string at fairly strong work. Deerslayer, who is receiving a special preparation for the Washington Handicap, which will be a feature of the closing day at Bennings, was sent a mile yesterday with a heavy boy up, and he pulled up fresh and full of running inside of 1:50.

"Jack" Joyner did not urge any of his charges to strong work. Savarin and Ludwigshafen of his string went three-quarters in good time, but not at top speed, and Petrel and Eakin covered the same ground in about the same time. Charles Hughes, who is not only trainer, but part owner as well of the stable of Bromley & Co., did not give his horses much work. Hanlan, Canewood, and Orion were given open gallops, and Rondo and Nick were allowed to move a trifle more freely.

BROOKLYN'S HORSE SHOW.

Sale of Boxes and Seats—No Fancy Prices Were Realized.

The sale of boxes and seats for the annual Horse Show of the Riding and Driving Club of Brooklyn last evening was somewhat disappointing to the management, and brought much less money than in previous years. The show will begin April 28. Charles A. Moore acted as auctioneer.

The first box sold was knocked down to William N. Dykman, President of the club. The bidding was not very spirited, and no desire was shown to bid up to fancy prices. Mr. Dykman secured his choice for $100, and selected Box 50, in the centre of the inclosure. Francis M. Dodge bought second choice, Box 28, for $100. C. H. Coutts secured his choice for $80, and following him seven boxes sold for $70 each. The holders are G. J. Richards, C. W. Seamans, E. J. Rowlton, L. J. Busby, J. H. Remington, John Zimmerman, and one other.

There was a decided drop in prices after the foregoing sales, and a batch of ten boxes were doled out for the sum of $10 each, despite Mr. Moore's efforts to bid up prices. These boxes will be occupied by F. T. Heyward, C. F. Hubbs, E. A. Ames, W. L. Candee, James Jourdan, W. H. Erhart, Louis Mollenhauer, Theodore F. Miller, W. A Jameson, and W. E. Short. Eleven boxes remained unsold, but these will probably be disposed of before the opening night.

TO SELL POOLS IN JERSEY.

Horsemen in that State to Fight Constitutional Amendment.

A movement is on foot among the horsemen of New Jersey, especially of Jersey City, to effect some arrangement that will permit thoroughbred and harness racing to be carried on with provisional pool-selling, in the State. A number of Jersey City horsemen interested in the movement will be busy this week perfecting plans for the organization of the Jersey City Driving Association.

Dr. Peter Hoffman of Jersey City has been elected President of the Association, which expects to start business soon with a capital stock of $200,000, and associated with him are Frank Hanford, Dr. James Farrell, W. T. Bothwell, Dr. W. Arrowsmith, D. T. Lewis, and a number of other prominent horsemen.

The members of the association purpose to do their utmost to defeat the proposed Constitutional amendment, which will be voted on next Fall, to prohibit forever pool-selling and other forms of gambling in New Jersey. If they are successful, they will work to secure the election of Senators and Assemblymen pledged to favor a conservative Pool-Selling bill, somewhat similar to the Percy-Gray law of this State.

If the proposed Anti-Gambling Constitutional amendment is adopted, it will become a part of the organic law of the State, and a bill to legalize horse-racing and pool-selling cannot be introduced in the Legislature.

The Boston Horse Show.

BOSTON, April 19.—The annual Horse Show opened this forenoon at Mechanics' Building. The attendance was large this afternoon, and this evening the hall was crowded. The ring is 85 by 155 feet. It was made with great care, and those who tried it before the exhibition opened pronounced it admirable. More than 850 animals will compete in the 104 classes included in the list of entries.

NOTES FOR THE HORSEMEN.

All entries to the Spring meeting of the New York Driving Club, and also for the Manhattan purse, valued at $4,000, open to 2:15 trotters, which is to be contested at the Grand Circuit meeting Sept. 6 to 11, closed yesterday with Secretary L. A. Burke. The Spring meeting is to be held on June 8, 9, 10, and 11, and the purses are for $500 each for the following classes: Trotters, 2:15, 2:19, 2:24, 2:30, and 3:00 classes; pacers, 2:12, 2:20, and 3:00 classes. All of the events have filled well. There was a crush of horsemen present yesterday to pay the first installment fee. Besides the classes mentioned liberal purses for various other classes in connection with the June meeting will be given by the club.

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The Spring meeting of the Parkway Driving Club of Brooklyn, which will open at the club's track, near King's Highway, L. I., on May 31, promises to be the most successful one in the history of the club. The six purses which closed recently have each such a number of entries that large fields may confidently be expected. High-class racing is promised, too, for the nominations show a high quality. Eighteen nominations have been secured for the 2:19 class. They include Gloster, Eldridge, Memorial, Morton, McLoughlin Maid, Myrtle Boy, Belle Wilkes, and Dudley Olcott. Twenty-five nominations have been made for the 2:25 class and twenty-two for the 2:30 class. Nineteen are nominated for the 2:20 pace, and nearly all of them are local horses.

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Henry Beckfort was cantering a handsome saddle mare owned by Miss Carstairs on the Central Park bridle path opposite Sixty-sixth Street yesterday morning, when the mare had a paralytic stroke and fell to the ground. The rider escaped unhurt, and the animal was shot. She had broken the tendons of both forelegs.

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A consignment of twenty-four high-class horses from ex-Mayor Hugh J. Grant's Delford Stock Farm, at Oradell, N. J., will be sold at auction to-morrow afternoon at Durland's Riding Academy by Auctioneer William F. Doerr.

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Patrons of Durland's Riding Academy will have an excellent view of the Grant parade next Tuesday. William Durland, the proprietor, has obtained permission to erect a grand stand on the Columbus Circle and Boulevard sides of the academy, from which the patrons of the academy and their friends are expected to witness the display. Durland's Academy will be a busy place that day, for Troop C, the crack cavalry organization of Brooklyn, will mount in the academy ring and will fall in line at the Columbus Circle. It is expected that Gov. Black and his staff will also mount in Durland's ring.

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The two-year-old filly by Potential, which recently sold at auction for $500, will be closely watched by the knowing ones at Fleetwood. As a yearling, the filly showed a quarter in thirty-seven seconds, and on a good, dry track such as Fleetwood will have in a few days, good judges believe that she will be able to work a quarter in thirty-four seconds.

THE RACES AT NEWPORT, KY.

The Best Time of the Meeting Made in the Six-Furlong Dash.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, April 19.—The track at Newport to-day was in perfect shape, and the best time at the meeting was hung out in the six furlong dash, which was won by Flotow in 1:14¾. The sport was excellent throughout and the betting lively. Attendance, 4,000. Summaries:

FIRST RACE.—Six furlongs. Gooding, 109 pounds, (Beauchamp,) 3 to 1, won; Sierra Gorda, 98, (Randall,) 8 to 5, and 1 to 2 place, second; Peggy, 101, (Furr,) 6 to 1, third. Time—1:16. Sugar Cane, La Moore, Bonnie Schoenfeld, Liberati, Don O'Donnel, Hard Buck, and

EGG-ROLLING FESTIVAL.

Five Thousand Children Enjoy Themselves on the Lawn of the White House.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—The annual egg rolling festival in the White House grounds, which always occurs on the Monday following Easter, took place to-day. It was an ideal Spring day, warm and balmy,

Thousands of merry, laughing children, with baskets of vari-colored eggs, began trooping into the grounds before 10 o'clock, accompanied by their parents and nurses, and by noon there were fully 5,000 children on the spacious lawn in the rear of the Executive Mansion rolling eggs, rollicking up and down the hills and playing about the fountain. It was a very democratic gathering, white and black tots playing indiscriminately together. The police placed no restriction on the children save to see that they did not romp over the beds of beautiful poppies, tulips, hyacinths, and crocuses.

A stand for the Marine Band was erected in the grounds just south of the main veranda, and at 3 o'clock, when the Marine Band began to play, there were fully 15,000 people in the grounds. Mrs. McKinley, with Mrs. Saulsbury by her side, sat at the window. She was joined for a few minutes by the President, who nodded his acknowledgments to the frantic waving of thousands of handkerchiefs. The band played patriotic and lively airs until 5 o'clock. At 5 o'clock the Yale Glee Club entertained the President and Mrs. McKinley and other occupants of the White House with an impromptu concert.

GERMANY WANTS HIM BACK.

A Citizen of the United States Claimed for Military Service.

MARION, Ohio, April 19.—Prof. R. O. Becker, Jr., a graduate of a musical conservatory of Germany and music teacher in this city, received a letter yesterday from his father, R. O. Becker, Sr., of Dresden, Germany, notifying him that the military court at Leipsic, Germany, demands his return to Germany and his appearance before the court by April 26 to show cause why he left the German military service; that a levy has been made upon his father by the German Government of $2,000 yearly for his absence.

The professor says he is now an American citizen, that he came to this country six years ago, now serving his time in the German Army. In case a demand is made for him through the German representative at Washington, he will appeal to the State Department and ask the protection of this Government.

THE WILL OF MRS. GAMMELL.

Dated Last November and Offered for Probate in Newport, R. I.

NEWPORT, R. I., April 19.—The will of Mrs. Elizabeth Amory Gammell, who died at Dover, England, April 1, was offered for probate here to-day. The will is dated Nov. 4, 1896, and is a very long document, covering elaborate provisions for ten trusts and the partition of her Newport estate.

Her sons, Robert Ives Gammell and William Gammell, are named as executors, without bond, and are exempted from rendering an inventory of the estate. The specific legacies named in the will exceed $500,000 in amount, being chiefly to her children and grandchildren.

No estimate can be formed of the amount of Mrs. Gammell's estate, as her investments were diversified and scattered all over the country. She paid taxes on $920,000 real and personal property in Newport, and owned also much valuable real estate in Providence, besides lands in several Western States.

CALENDARS AND DECISIONS.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

No. 135—William H. Moses et al., administrators, &c., plaintiffs in error, vs. The United States, in error to the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia.—Judgment awarded. Opinion by Justice Peckham.

No. 253—The Washington and Georgetown Railroad Company et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. Margaret L. Hickey and John P. Hickey, her husband, in error to the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Justice Peckham.

No. 14, original, ex parte—In the matter of Edward Eckart, petitioner.—Rule discharged and petition for writ of habeas corpus denied. Opinion by Justice White.

No. 222—Herman Zadig et al., plaintiff in error, vs. Ida B. Baldwin, in error to the Supreme Court of the State of California.—Dismissed for the want of jurisdiction. Opinion by Justice White.

No. 258—The Electric Company, plaintiff in error, vs. Joseph A. Dow, administrator, &c., in error to the Supreme Court of the State of New Hampshire.—Dismissed for the want of jurisdiction. Opinion by Justice Shiras.

No. 260—Frederick L. Hanson, appellant, vs. Charles C. Duncanson, appeal from the Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia.—Decree affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Justice Shiras.

No. 261—The City Railway Company, appellant, vs. the Citizens' Street Railroad Company, appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Indiana.—Decree modified by striking out from the second paragraph the words, without regard to any limitation of time mentioned in ordinance of the city," and, also, the word "forever," and as so modified affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Justice Brown.

No. 262—Ex-parte, in the matter of James Leonard, appellant; on writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit.—Decree affirmed and cause remanded to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of Ohio. Opinion by Justice Brown.

No. 252—Alonzo W. Allen, plaintiff in error, vs. Andrew J. Culp, in error to the Court of Common Pleas No. 4 of the City of Philadelphia, State of Pennsylvania.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Justice Brown.

No. 250—Edwin D. Carter, plaintiff in error, vs. Charles Ruddy and others, in error to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit.—Judgment affirmed, with costs, and cause remanded to the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Idaho. Opinion by Justice Brown.

No. 615—Caroline M. Forsythe, appellant, vs. The City of Hammond et al., on writ of certorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit.—Decree reversed, with costs, and cause remanded to the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Indiana, with directions to sustain the demurrer to the bill and dismiss the suit. Opinion by Justice Brewer.

No. 221—The F. G. Oxley Stave Company et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. the County of Butler et al., in error to the Supreme Court of the State of Missouri.—Dismissed for the want of jurisdiction. Opinion by Justice Harlan.

No. 68—John N. Whitney, appellant, vs. Moylan C. Fox, surviving executor, &c., appeal from the Supreme Court of the Territory of Utah.—Decree affirmed, with costs, and cause remanded to the Supreme Court of the State of Utah. Opinion by Justice Harlan.

No. 56—William H. Wood, appellant, vs. Moylan C. Fox, surviving executor, &c., appeal from the Supreme Court of the Territory of Utah.—Decree affirmed, with costs, and cause remanded to the Supreme Court of the State of Utah. Opinion by Justice Harlan.

No. 234—The United States, appellant, vs. Clarence R. Greathouse, appeal from the Court of Claims.—Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Justice Harlan.

No. 12—The Northern Pacific Railroad Company, plaintiff in error, vs. Junius G. Sanders et al., in error to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit.—Judgment affirmed, with costs, and cause remanded to the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Montana. Opinion by Justice Harlan.

No. 246—The Texas and Pacific Railway Company, plaintiff in error, vs. Henry D. Cody, in error to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Fifth District.—Judgment affirmed, with costs and cause remanded to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of Texas.—Opinion by Chief Justice Fuller.

No. 247.—The Texas and Pacific Railway Company, plaintiff in error, vs. William K. Barrett, in error to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit.—Judgment affirmed, with costs and cause remanded to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of Texas.—Opinion by Chief Justice Fuller.

No. 11.—Original.—Ex parte, in the matter of Elverton R. Chapman, petitioner.—Petition for writ of habeas corpus and certorari denied.—Opinion by Justice Fuller.

No. 749—Elverton R. Chapman, petitioner, vs. the United States for a writ of cetiorari to the Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia denied.

No. 766.—The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, petitioners, vs. Nellie Phinney, executrix, &c.—Petition for a writ of cetiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit granted.

No. 779—Thomas Phillips Bryant, appellant, vs. the United States and others.—Motion to advance granted, and cause assigned for argument on the 26th inst.

No. 720—Hugh Murphy, appellant, vs. the Colorado Paving Company and others, appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Colorado.—Dismissed for the want of jurisdiction, on the authority of Smith vs. McKay, 161 United States, 355, Carey vs. Railway Company, 161, United States; 1151, (see Colorado Paving Company vs. Murphy, 78, Federal Report, 738.)

No. 736—Charles W. Nordstrom, appellant, vs. William H. Moyer, Sheriff of Kings County, and the State of Washington.—Stay of proceedings ordered.

No. 746—Joseph A. Iasigi, appellant, vs. John E. Van De Carr, Warden, &c.—Mandate granted, on motion of J. E. Dodge in behalf of counsel for the appellee.

Nos. 653 and 654—The Henderson Bridge Company and others, plaintiffs in error, vs. the City of Henderson.—Motion to dismiss submitted by J. F. Clay in support of motion, and by William Lindsay, Malcolm Yeaman, and H. W. Bruce for opposition thereto.

No. 742—The United States, appellant, vs. the American Tobacco Company.—Mandate granted on motion of John B. Cotton for the appellee.

No. 331—The Michigan Land and Lumber Company, Limited, plaintiff in error, vs. Charles A. Rust, survivor, &c.—Continued per stipulation, on motion of A. B. Browne in behalf of counsel.

No. 725. National Foundry and Pipe Works, Limited, et al., petitioners, vs. S. D. Andrews et al., and No. 726, National Foundry and Pipe Works, Limited, et al., petitioners, vs. The City of Oconto.—Petitions for writs of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit submitted by George H. Noyes for the petitioners, by W. H. Webster in opposition thereto.

No. 655. The Houston and Texas Central Railroad Company, plaintiff in error, vs. Martin Strycharski et al.—Motion to dismiss submitted by Pressley K. Ewing and Henry F. Ring in support of motion and by Maxwell Evarts and R. S. Loved in opposition thereto.

No. 780. The Newark Electric Light and Power Company, petitioners, vs. Henry M. Garden, administrator, &c.—Petition for a writ of certeorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit submitted by John O. H. Pitney and Mahlon Pitney for the petitioner, and by Henry M. Garden in propria personа in opposition thereto.

No. 270. Eloise L. Bergere for herself and others, appellant, vs. The United States et al., and No. 299, The United States, appellant, vs. Eloise L. Bergere for herself and others.—Argued by J. D. O'Bryan and F. W. Vroom for Bergere, and by Mark G. Reynolds for the United States et al. Leave granted Mr. Reynolds to file supplementary brief and to Mr. Catron to file reply thereto by the 26th inst.

No. 273. Benton Tutner, plaintiff in error, vs. The People of the State of New York.—Argument commenced by Frank E. Smith for the plaintiff in error.

To-day's calendar: Nos. 273, 276, 278, 280, 202, 203, 281, (and 274,) 282, 285, 286.

Calendars for Tuesday, April 20.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Wallace, Lacombe, and Shipman, JJ.—Opens in Room 122 Post Office Building at 10:30 A. M.

103—New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad vs. Gross. 106—Pine vs. The Mayor, &c. 107—Holmes vs. Hurst. 118—Goodenough vs. Cary. 109—Wyburn vs. National Wall Paper Company. 117—Mercantile Credit Company vs. Tebbetts. 122—Sternamed vs. Peck. 123—Buxbaum vs. United States. 128—Botany Mills vs. Knott. 129—Winter vs. Knott. 101—North American Company vs. United States. 124—Thomson-Houston Company vs. Hoosick Railroad. 125—Baker vs. Sanders. 126—Baker vs. Sanders. 127—Steel Bath Company vs. Davison. 132—National Folding Box Company vs. Stecher Company. 114—De Neufville vs. New York and Northern Railroad.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Wheeler, J.—Opens in Room 47 Post Office Building at 11 A. M.

60—Sayles vs. New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad. 69—Wilcox vs. same. 103—Dalton vs. same. 9—Hannon vs. Forty-second Street, Manhattanville, &c., Railroad. 117—Monico vs. Union Railway. 119—Stampfli vs. Third Avenue Railroad. 123—Ellotto vs. same. 130—George F. Blake Manufacturing Company vs. Bolen. 115—Romazzisi vs. Dry Dock, &c., Railroad. 116—Romazzisi vs. Dry Dock Railroad. 120—Dalmasano vs. National Steamship Company. 116—Lewis vs. Wheeler. 5—Hudson River Packing and Provision Company vs. Warner. 13—Browne vs. Grace. 6—Blatchford vs. United States. 78—Darragh vs. Brown. 93—United Press vs. McMichael. 129—Cobb vs. Cunningham Manufacturing Company.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens in Room 64 Post Office Building at 11 A. M.—Motions.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

A number of enumerated motions heard.

Calendar for to-day: Nos. 1001, 1077, 21, 23, 34, 46, 47, 49.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—O'Brien, Rumsey, Williams, Ingraham, and Parker, JJ.—Opens at 1 P. M.

Enumerated Motions.—20—Richards vs. Hayes. 65—Phelps vs. New York, New Haven, and Hartford Railroad Company. 49—Knox vs. Eden Musée American Company. 2—People ex rel. Cohen vs. Board of Police. 4—People ex rel. Masterson vs. Martin. 6—People ex rel. O'Neill vs. Roosevelt. 7—People ex rel. Mason vs. Cruger. 18—Merzbach vs. the Mayor, &c. 34—Smith vs. same. 56—O'Rourke vs. same. 29—Robinson vs. Schmitt. 89—McKim vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 40—Winthrop vs. same. 40½—Kernochan vs. same. 60—Ray vs. Keene.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term.—For the hearing of appeals from City Courts and District Courts, adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

Litigated Motions.—1—Gloster vs. Gloster. 2—Society of the War of 1812 vs. Society of the War of 1812 of the State of New York. 3—Building Department vs. Withler. 4—Same vs. Eckhardt. 5—Same vs. Feinberg. 6—Matter of Dwyer. 7—De Forrest vs. Andrews. 8—People ex rel. Cohen vs. Miller. 9—Goodale vs. Averell. 10—Myers vs. Wichert. 11—Young vs. Leinhan. 12—Braun vs. Braun. 13—Matter of Lyon. 14—Dun vs. Dean. 15—O'Neill vs. Rogers. 16—Douglas vs. Stanley Coyle Manufacturing Company. 17—Smith & Co. vs. Van Houten. 18—Higgins vs. President, &c., of the Adams Express Company. 19—Oil Seeds Pressing Company vs. Saterlee. 20—Doelger vs. Wynk. 21—Penfield vs. Fisher. 22—Arnold vs. Mulvihill. 23—Wells vs. Mankey. 24—People ex rel. American Exchange National Bank vs. Purroy. 25—Matter of Harlem Casino Company. 26—Robinson vs. Birkett Manufacturing Company. 27—Goldstein vs. Engisch. 28—Matter of Lynch. 29—Fiske vs. Fiske. 30—Rechwitz vs. Rechwitz. 31—Woods vs. Schneider. 32—Rosenberg vs. Ziesenitz. 33—Noble vs. Noble. 34—Aldrich vs. Albrecht. 35—Hagen vs. Patterson. 36—Lyon vs. Barber. 37—Beck vs. Beck. 38—Van Beuren vs. Lovejoy. 39—Muller vs. Murray Hill Bank. 40—Marston vs. Smith. 41—Sheehan vs. Foley. 42—Dean vs. Allen. 43—Lesser vs. Lesser. 44—Cordier vs. Bridgeport Brass Company. 45—Komer & Schwabland Company vs. Kuhnast. 46—Rosenstein vs. Prince. 47—Brody vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 48—Mutual Life Insurance Company vs. Bailey. 49—Matter of Cohen. 50—United States Trust Company vs. De Forrest. 51—Blum vs. Ocean A. & G. Corporation. 52—Same vs. same. 53—Scalfield Publishing Company vs. Bacon. 54—Hatch vs. Chittenden. 55—Ruppert vs. Jaffe. 56—Sommer vs. Meyer. 57—Murray vs. Laggessen. 58—Schachorowitz vs. Schachorowitz. 59—Matter of East Side Bank. 60—Blum vs. Ocean A. & G. Corporation. 61—Schneider vs. Metropolitan Street Railway. 62—People, &c., vs. Commercial Alliance Life Insurance Company. 63—Stevens vs. Lamson. 64—People ex rel. Lawyers' Surety Company vs. Anthony. 65—Gregg vs. Kineto-Multiscope Company. 66—Matter of Board of Education, (Ninety-third Street.) 67—Matter of Stacum. 68—Ahlborn vs. Copeland. 69—Stadelman vs. Pine. 70—Salomonwitz vs. Bruns. 71—Stock vs. Stock. 72—Berger vs. Berger. 73—Matter of Drevoke, 74—Amelment vs. Union Railway Company.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Beekman, J.—Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Smyth, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

Motions.—1—In re Avenue St. John. 2—In re Monroe Avenue. 3—In re Clay Avenue. 4—In re Putnam Street. 5—In re East One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Street. 6—In re East One Hundred and Seventieth Street. 7—In re East One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street. 8—In re East One Hundred and Eightieth Street. 9—In re East One Hundred and Eighty-fifth Street. 10—In re West One Hundred and Seventy-first Street. 11—In re Grand Boulevard. 12—Martin vs. Colombo. 13—Courtney vs. Newkirk. 14—In re Third Avenue Drawbridge. 15—Brand vs. Brand. 16—Bilschoff vs. Engel. 17—Marckert vs. Marckert.

Preferred Cause.—4614—Keller vs. Dannecker.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Day Calendar. To be called in Part IV. Room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be assigned to the several parts of Special Term for trial.

Law and Fact.—3343—Baker vs. Kirk. 4440—Jacoby vs. Kennedy. 4468—Koelsch vs. Koelsch. 4429—Polak vs. Polak. 2920—Genet vs. Delaware and Hudson Canal Company. 4641—Sauer vs. New York and Harlem Railroad Company. 4642—Ballenkamp vs. same. 3928—Rohte vs. Guitermann. 4695—Cohen vs. Cohen. 3584—Meyer vs. Meyer. 4409—Allen vs. Jenny. 4410—Allen vs. Underwriters' Company. 4070—Disbrow vs. Krause. 4322—Gross vs. Gross. 4047—Davies vs. Sieferd. 4435—Dudensing vs. Jones. 4436—Ticonderoga Paper Company vs. Jones. 4552—Burns vs. Burns. 4557—Reckitt & Sons vs. Kellogg. 4571—Horn vs. Winter. 4615—Treat vs. Bryant. 4021—Colwell Lead Company vs. Stone. 4626—Nineteenth Ward Bank vs. Langenzen. 4027—Hoffman vs. Kosmak. 4633—Hodges vs. Hodges. 4664—Dickson vs. Hart. 4669—Pilzer vs. Pilzer. 4587—Farmers' Loan and Trust Company vs. Hotel Brunswick Company.

Highest number reached in regular call 4669.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Pryor, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases only. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I. (Criminal Term.)—Held in Criminal Court Building, Centre and Franklin Streets.—Glegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Bell for the People.

1—Joseph Lardiere. 2—Nelson Weeks.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Causes will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts XI. and XII., for trial. Calendar clear.

Preferred Causes.—11935—Nadal vs. Burchard. 11285—Wyckoff vs. Bissell. 12063—Doyle vs. Brien. 12040—Robinson vs. Ferguson. 11752—Maupil vs. The Mayor, &c. 11922—Gillette vs. Bank of America. 11923—Same vs. same. 8365—Reynolds vs. Herowitz. 11963—Bimbell vs. Leventritt. 11904—Jacobs vs. Ibert. 12042—McManus vs. Security Building Loan and Mortgage Company. 11210—Bernhaur vs. Finck. 11741—Stewart vs. Young. 11858—Old National Bank of Grand Rapids, Mich., vs. Crow. 11977—Garfield National Bank vs. Gibbons. 11961—Barstow Stove Company vs. Murray Land and Improvement Company. 11939—Wright vs. Horowitz. 11934—Sullivan vs. Sterling Supply and Manufacturing Company. 11781—Forster vs. Youmans. 12019—D. M. Koehler & Sons' Company vs. Boylan. 11500—McCarthy vs. Warner. 10093—Costello vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar. To be called in Trial Term, Part III., on, at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts III., IV., V., and VI., for trial.

5543—Weisel vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 7062—Malone vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 9196—Midifes vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 11335—Hix vs. Edison Electric Light Company. 5559—Wildey vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 5949—Citizens' Savings Bank vs. Gerry. 2555—Wolk vs. Gorman. 6317—Scanty vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 9045—McKnight Flintlo Stone Company vs. The Mayor, &c. 4865—Valentine vs. Lennon. 6495—Trolan vs. Appell. 5830—Larkin vs. same. 5531—Anderson vs. same. 6867—McCrary vs. J. C./G. Hupfel Brewing Company. 5852—La Porte vs. Wells, Farxo & Co. 6379—Gaffney vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 2656—Dore vs. same. 6831—Wessell vs. Guggonbetger. 5904—White vs. Mutual Union Association of Rochester. 6012—Morgan vs. Jacobs. 2851—Decker vs. Earle. 5065—Holmes vs. McNiece. 6414—Freeman vs. Union Railway Company. 6473—Coglan vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 6034—Gallagher vs. Hildebrand.

Highest number reached in regular call, 6026.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Sedgwick, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Daly, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Bookstaver, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Trial Term, Part VII., Room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts VII. and IX. for trial.

2403—Cassidy vs. Blaut. 5865—Gallagher vs. Baird. 6704—Fesh vs. Palatine Insurance Company. 6714—Same vs. Atlas Assurance Company of London. 6715—Same vs. London, Liverpool and Globe Insurance Company. 5484—Citento vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 5700—De Gross vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 3448—Pape vs. McMann. 3217—Walpole vs. Webber. 4716—Regan vs. Mullins. 5494—Mahoney vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 1939—Kutner vs. Union Railway Company. 5654—Smith vs. Milton. 3008—de Rozas vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 6717—Thorn vs. Phillips. 6086—Rosenthal vs. Baisdell. 5248—Schilling vs. Hinds. 4539—Rafter vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts VIII. and X.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from preferred calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Stover, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from preferred calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S. Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M.—Frederick A. Lovecraft vs. Edward H. Henry Bohlen, Sr. 4—Henry Bohlen, Sr. 5—Julia Kiernan. 6—Samuel H. Greene. 7—Estelle Birnbaum. 8—Rosa Birnbaum. 9—Simon Scheuer. 10—James Riley. 11—Jacob S. Rittenband. 12—Daniel B. Fearnehan vs. Same. 14—George Higgins. 15—Catherine Eagan. 16—Same. 17—Nettle Eagen. 18—Michael F. Eagan. 19—Celestine M. A. Tronahan. 20—Wilhelmine D. Schott. 21—Phil Smith. 22—John C. Bloch, John White. 24—Mathilde Bieber. 25—Patrick Thompson. 26—Edna Cavanagh. 27—John Ritter. 28—Elizabeth Dean. 29—John Skelly. 30—Valentine Schefers. 31—John McCauley. 32—Same vs. Same. 33—Joseph C. Wolff. 34—Martin J. Casserly. 35—Henry Schwab. 36—Hilda C. Johnson. 37—Charles C. Bush. 38—Kate Conlon. 39—Sarah Hearn. 40—Minna Lippmann. 41—Augustus Lippmann. 42—Elizabeth Strong. 43—Rosetta Barnett. 44—William L. Blanchard. 45—Medora S. Bartlett. 46—Ellen Callahan. 47—Rose Ferrigan. 48—Wilhelmina Raab. 49—Sarah A. L. Palmer. 50—Andrew J. Henderson. 51—George T. Markwell. 52—John M. Sherwood. 53—Salomena Duttweiler. 54—William J. Demorest. 55—Maurits F. H. de Haas. 56—John Driscoll. 57—Bridget Sheridan. 58—Jane A. Dwyer, or Yamadon. 59—Louis C. Corney. 60—James Brooks. 61—Emilie Bartells. 62—Alice McGael. 63—Charles Lowther. 64—William McDonald. 65—Katharina Durk. 66—Annie E. Blanc. 67—Deborah J. Dodd. 68—Alice A. McGael. 69—Jobn Stevenson. 70—Clara E. Richardson. 71—Marcus Segall. 72—Peter Thiel. 78—Edward Barry. 74—David H. Gerber, survivor, &c. 75—Charles Bauer. 76—Edward S. Jenkins. 77—Jacob Graf. 78—Richard L. Campbell. 79—John Swanton. 80—Wilhelm Lenhardt. 81—Mary A. McTammany. 82—John Mullen. 83—Gabriel Laksy. 84—Dennis Hinchy. 85—John A. Henry. 86—Matthew Byrnes. 87—Carmen Gomez. 88—Henora Hinchy. 89—Thomas C. Linehan. 90—Margaret Dunn. 91—Sarah C. Robidoux. 92—John Schmitt. 93—James Watt. 94—John Morrison. 95—Max [illegible]glan. 96—Morris Propper. 97—Sophia Mandt.

Wills for Probate on 10:30 A. M.—George Baradon, Frederic Taylor, John Gilligan, Jacob Wiener, Jake Rosenberg, Minnie Hagel, Frank J. Lord, Cornelius Graham, Margaret H. McLaury, Fanny Sussman, and James Hopkins.

At 2 P. M.—William F. Wade, Sigmund Kohn, Thomas Miller, William Ross, and Philip Smith.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Ground floor in County Court House—Arnold, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

Contested Wills: 1388—Henry Clay Yale. 1266—Hannah Dahl. 1264—Elben Pentz.

At 2 P. M.—1198—Kristine Ihmini. 1199—Christine Ehminni.

CITY COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Van Wyck, J.—Opens in Room 12 City Hall at 10 A. M. Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—O'Dwyer, J.—Opens in Room 21 City Hall at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

4557—Van Schaick vs. Roosin. 1614—Nelson vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 1616—Rist vs. Theiss. 1624—Bowles vs. Manhattan Elevated Railroad Company. 1594—Swobodo vs. Metropolitan Street Railroad Company. 3831½—Lesser vs. Hunninghaus. 3810½—Rosendorf vs. same. 3030½—Sadler vs. Adler. 3081½—Same vs. same. 2251—Silverman vs. Empire Life Association Company. 1936—Clemmons vs. Sexton. 1824—Gray vs. Booss. 1592—Bogg vs. Gebhardt. 1345—Wieler vs. Tamsen. 1783—Dixon vs. Hawley. 4944—Hand vs. Shaw. 1626—Feist vs. Kucher. 1653—Clemmons vs. Sexton. 432—Brown vs. Shinn. 1641—Westphal vs. Farley. 544—Oelbermann vs. Hochstader. 1625—Frenie vs. Costo. 1692—Falkenberg vs. Kraascher. 1643—Merrill vs. Weber. 1644—Nutter vs. Frunkenburg. 1646—Allon vs. Weeks. 1647—O'Reilly vs. New Brunswick, Amboy and New York Steamboat Company. 1650—New York History Company vs. Sewards. 1651—Hines vs. Schroeder. 1652—Geisler vs. O'Beirne. 1654—Phillips vs. Rockholtz.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—McCarthy, J.—Opens in Room 21 City Hall at 10 A. M. Case on.

2200—Halprin vs. Schachne. 1219—McCarthy vs. Graham. 2051—Kelly vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 2052—Perl vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 922—Cilento vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 2319—Hayes vs. Fay. 5022—Katzenberg vs. Irwin. 2252—Lewis vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 1897—Stanley vs. Pritchard. 2210—Zerwich vs. Woodcock. 1908—Muller vs. Tucker. 1303—Hess vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 2201—Lachner vs. Schmitt. 2202—McKevitt vs. Broadbelt. 891—Nelson vs. Inglis. 2208—Bamberger vs. Eisenbach. 2152—Wineburgh vs. Collier. 2247—Summer vs. Adler. 2244—Sommerfield vs. Gordon. 2245—Bell vs. Gordon. 2340—Yek vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 1978—Moore vs. Baird. 2145½—McTague vs. Hoemer. 378—Eastlake vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 1068—Flood vs. Clear. 1049—Gibson vs. Johnson. 1936—Joselmer vs. Thompson. 1912—McLeod vs. Geary. 1981—Kolbrenner vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 1933—Freedman vs. Lindenborn. 1100—Bleckinger vs. Borges. 1067—American Porcide Powder Manufacturing Company vs. Fisher. 2162—Gallagher vs. Corcovan. 2170—Bulpin vs. Andrews. 2212—Cohen vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 1918—Diggs vs. Webb. 2318—Mastin vs. Sacks. 346—Zuggerwein vs. Epstein. 2462—Flansburg vs. Beeltz. 2462—Lippman vs. Feeney. 2476—Siegel vs. Union Railway Company. 2490—Deering vs. Schran. 742—Gilman vs. Hulfer. 277—Meissner vs. Spencer. 2175—Morowitz vs. Kayton. 2207—Bondy vs. Shiland. 1236—Browne vs. Stoerzer. 857—Granger vs. American Brewing Company. 2453—Lawrenceville Cement Company vs. Hoag. 1985—Esch vs. Weisbecher. 2266—Stillman vs. White. 2304—Cloherty vs. Merwin. 1946—Fox vs. Baker. 1962—Mitchell vs. Dahlman. 2306—Commiskey vs. Granger. 1973—Darey vs. Riddell. 1945—O'Keefe vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 1286—Newman vs. Levy. 2150—Gustavison vs. Raabe. 2155—Sheffer vs. Tamsen. 2165—O'Connell vs. Denninger. 930—Vanderveet vs. Deskin. 4946—Lachner vs. Huttenmeyer. 2494—Wilhelm vs. Kircher. 2431—Meehan vs. Schwarz. 2432—Caproniori vs. Hexenheimer. 2433—Same vs. Altieri. 2434—Same vs. same. 2436—Motley vs. Simon. 2442—Oppenheim vs. Lowenstein. 2447—Danforth vs. Brenner. 2463—Bergang vs. Goldberg. 2468—Greenthal vs. Jones. 2468—Braney vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 2473—Hanna vs. Locke. 2475—Dice vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 2488—Veith vs. Streesemann. 2494—Klaber vs. Henry. 2496—Lyon vs. McGraw. 5034—Rubin vs. Jetter. 2144—Mathews vs. Roen. 1136—Rapid Safety Filter Company vs. Wyscott. 4196½—Gillen vs. Canary. 5137½—Same vs. same.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Fitzsimons, J.—Opens in Room 15 City Hall at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

229—Walker vs. Turmay. 2014—Harvey vs. Schwartz. 812—Lewitt vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 2040—Bose vs. Gatzen. 776—Cutter vs. Price. 1750—Pilzer vs. Reich. 2179—Begg vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 2006—Ennis vs. Dudley. 1873—Pitt vs. Cross Engine Company. 2341—Jacobson vs. Schachne. 2378—Emanuel vs. Files. 1937—Hobbs vs. Eidner.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Conlan, J.—Opens in Room 19 City Hall at 10 A. M. All cases must be tried when reached. Short causes. Calendar clear.

4978—Repp vs. Wallach. 3361—Wauk vs. Kelt. 4804—Wellbrock vs. Reilly. 5082—Brown vs. Smith. 5098—Quinn vs. Loew. 4820—O'Brien vs. Schultz. 4186—Thompson vs. Rosenfeld. 1257—Scott vs. Potts. 4742—O'Boyd vs. Vilolo. 4716—Sturz vs. Algro. 5007—Wood vs. Brown. 4478—Fuchs vs. Burlando. 5024—Harig vs. The New York Commercial Steam Laundry Company. 4897—Goldman vs. Mason. 4096—Lee vs. Hexter. 5092—Currie vs. Sliva. 5100—Gillies vs. Justin. 5036—Shea vs. Green. 5146—Cullen vs. Hamilton. 3916—Denehy vs. McCloud.

Highest number reached on regular call on general calendar, 2496.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Newburger, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Van Allen for the People.

1—Dominico Marinoro. 2—David Friedman. 3—James Sullivan. 4—Max Schafranek. 5—Dennis Sheehan. 6—Robert McGee. 7—Frank Butler and Robert Gilman. 8—William H. Wentworth. 9—William H. Wentworth. 10—Helen Irving. 11—Stephen Luck. 12—Benjamin Harris. 13—George Berg, William Zandt, and Frederick Mott. 14—Charles Walker and John Kelly. 15—John Cody, John Gartland, and John B. Cory. 16—John Gartland, otherwise called John B. Corey. 17—John Doe and Mary Roe. 18—Francis B. Daniels. 19—Harry Edwards. 20—Frederick Meyer. 21—John Furey. 22—Morris Bernstein. 23—Lizzie Carzer. 24—Mary Young. 25—Harry Mann. 26—Thomas Russell. 27—Jachim Richer.

Pleadings.—1—James Rosso. 2—John Delaney and John Reilly. 3—John Rogers. 4—George Marx and Joseph Hoffman. 5—Lydia Clark and William Clark. 6—John Huss. 7—John Doe. 8—Mamie Hall. 9—Henry Williams. 10—Thomas Mealkin and John Dolion. 11—Samuel Friedman. 12—Thomas Sullivan. 13—Jacob Leperdorf. 14—George H. Hewlett. 15—Patrick Byrnes. 16—Louis Altano. 17—Salvadore Pulgilli. 18—Pasquale Cannarelli. 19—Giuseppe Duranto. 20—Gustav White and Simon Oberfelder. 21—Jacob N. Haight. 22—John Smith. 23—Marie De Vallette.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—McMahon, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District

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Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—A Naval Cadet—8:15.
AMERICAN—Two Little Vagrants—8:15.
AMERICAN ART GALLERIES—Paintings—9:00 A. M. to 6:00 P. M.
BIJOU—Courted Into Court—8:15.
BROADWAY—Wizard of the Nile—8:15.
CASINO—The Wedding Day—8:15.
DALY'S—The Tempest—8:15.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks—Concerts—Cinematograph—Day and Evening.
EMPIRE—Under the Red Robe—8:20.
FIFTH AVENUE—Tess of the D'Urbervilles—8:15.
FOURTEENTH STREET—Sweet Inniscarra—8:00.
GARDEN—Dr. Belgraff—8:15.
GARRICK—Never Again—8:20.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—Brownies—8:00.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—An Enemy to the King—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—The Girl from Paris—8:15.
HOYT'S—The Man from Mexico—8:30.
IRVING PLACE—Dora—8:15.
KNICKERBOCKER—The Serenade—8:00.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vaudeville—Gayest Manhattan—8:00.
LYCEUM—The Mysterious Mr. Bugle—8:30.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—Circus and Menagerie—2:00 and 8:00.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—Selections from Four Operas—8:00.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Annual Exhibition—Day and Evening.
OLYMPIA MUSIC HALL—In Great New York—Vaudeville—8:15.
POLO GROUNDS—Baseball—New York vs. Jaspers (Manhattan College)—4:00 P. M.
WALLACK'S—Miss Manhattan—8:15.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 13.

FOURTEEN PAGES.

NEW YORK, TUESDAY, APRIL 20, 1897.

Readers of The New York Times who may at any time be unable to procure copies of this paper at any newsstand, ferry house, railroad station, or on any railroad train, where newspapers are sold, will confer a favor upon the management by sending to this office information of that fact.

THE WHEAT MARKET.

The effect upon the markets yesterday of the declarations of war exchanged between Greece and Turkey seems to have been based upon the expectation that the war could not be prevented from spreading. Stocks and cotton fell. Wheat rose in even a more marked manner.

It is obviously the object, as it is the interest, of all Europe, to localize the war to what is already its seat. If this can be effected, there is no reason why the course of our trade should be seriously affected. Both Greece and Turkey are agricultural countries. In the former it is announced that the last reserves have already been called into service, and that means, of course, the withdrawal of so many men from production. But the demand of a total population of two millions is not a very great factor in the grain market of the world. Greece raises some 20,000,000 bushels of cereals, and she imports some $6,000,000 worth besides, her total importation of all kinds direct from the United States being less than $500,000. Turkey, or rather the Ottoman Empire, is both an exporter and an importer of cereals, her imports of them by the latest returns accessible being about $2,500,000, and her exports more than $11,000,000. Seeing that she maintains a standing army nearly thirty times as large as that of Greece, it is not to be expected that a war with Greece, if it can be confined to Greece, will withdraw any additional part of her population from agriculture, or that her production will be very notably affected. In view of these facts the course of our markets does not seem to be a reflex of the actual situation in the Levant.

FUTILE AND FOOLISH.

What are President McKINLEY's three Bimetallic Conference Commissioners going to say to the European friends of the double standard? In sending them over the ocean, the United States takes the initiative. They must convince the bimetallists of Germany, France, and England that the time is ripe for another conference. It will be a part of their duty to persuade the Government of one of these three countries to call the conference. They will be expected to show that the cause of bimetallism has made such progress since the failure of the Brussels Conference five years ago as to afford reasonable hope that an international agreement will be reached if a new conference is held.

They will have uphill work. Mr. HENRY W. CANNON says that the cause of bimetallism is declining in Europe. His testimony is entitled to great weight. He was a member of the Brussels Conference. He conversed with several delegates to that conference during his recent travels in Europe. They all agreed that a monetary conference at the present time would be futile. As for the European Governments, they are perfectly content with the gold standard.

No humdrum platitudes about the virtue of the double standard, no recasting of the old arguments, will put life into this moribund cause. Senator WOLCOTT, Mr. STEVENSON, and Gen. PAINE must supply new and awakening matter or the patient will die. They will have to offset the backsliding in Europe by news of great advances made in the United States. Definite statements will be demanded and undisputed facts.

First of all they will report that silver was beaten at the polls in a square, stand-up fight last November. That will fill the European champions of the white metal with joy and new zeal, we suppose. They will then announce that the demand for the free coinage of silver at a fixed ratio has been taken up and made the chief article of its creed by a powerful party that also demands that debts and contracts be repudiated, that mobs and rioters be not restrained, that decisions of courts of highest resort, when they do not suit a political party, shall be reversed by injecting into the court new Judges of the right sort, and that we devise a monetary system of our own without regard to any other nation.

The American Commissioners will further testify that the silver movement in the United States has its greatest strength, not in New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Illinois, but in Arkansas, Alabama, Nebraska, and Nevada. They will name the leaders of the movement—a group of new and unknown men. Finally, we suppose they will put in Mr. BRYAN's speeches as an exhibit fully illustrating what other doctrines besides free coinage are preached by the apostles of silver.

We cannot undertake to foretell what the international bimetallists of Europe will say to Messrs. WOLCOTT, STEVENSON, and PAINE after they have listened to their report of the condition of the silver cause in this country since the Populists embraced it. But nobody but a lunatic would expect a European Government to issue a call for a new monetary conference on the showing they will be able to make. The worst of it is that these estimable gentlemen will really represent nobody. The Bryanites look with contempt on international bimetallism, as an attempt to create a system of honest money—a fatal objection from their point of view. The Republicans take only a retrospective and platform interest in the business. The former international bimetallists are now gold-standard men.

The most creditable way out of the scrape is to pass Representative LEWIS's resolution, repealing the joint resolution of March 3, under which the Commissioners were appointed.

THE WAR AND THE POWERS.

During the last month the Ministries of Athens and Constantinople have been "manœuvring for position." War has been inevitable ever since the Greek Government dispatched its battalions to Crete, in obedience to an overwhelming popular demand. If this demand had not been promptly complied with, there would, according to the accounts of all observers, have been a revolution in Greece itself. The new dynasty would have been put out of power, but the national movement would have gone on just the same. The reinforcement of the Cretan insurgents by Greek troops was inevitable, and it is this reinforcement that has led straight to the present state of open war. The demand which the Greek troops went to Crete to enforce was a demand that the Cretans should be permitted to dispose of their own destinies. That is a demand which appeals with force to all modern nations. It was emphasized in this case by the proof which has been for years accumulating, to the horror of Europe, that Turkish rule was another name for misrule. Mankind was as well prepared to believe that Turkish rule was intolerable to the Cretans as that Spanish rule was intolerable to the Cubans.

It was this belief that paralyzed the European concert. That concert had already become odious for maintaining the tyranny of Turkey on the European Continent, and when it essayed to put down the struggle of the Cretans for self-government, and the efforts of the Greeks to help them to it, it was shorn of all its moral weight. Those Governments which are most readily responsive to public opinion, the Governments of France and England, played their parts in the concert with an evidently awkward and shamefaced air, and with constant apologies to the people who had put them in power and could turn them out of power. It was only the three Kaisers who were able, without visible signs of shame, to carry out their share of the programme, to bombard the insurgents for the purpose of securing the Turk in the power he had abused, and to behave as if justice and humanity and civilization were empty names, answering to no realities. These things they did, and France and England and Italy followed them more awkwardly in doing these things, for the sake of peace.

That was the pretense by which the concert was justified, and no doubt the pretense was sincerely made on behalf of several of the Governments. It did not occur to them that a nation of 2,000,000, with a standing army of 25,000, would really go to war with a nation of 27,000,000, with a standing army of 750,000, when it was further notified that it would incur the displeasure of the powers by so doing. The interference of the powers has produced no other effect than to make both Greece and Turkey extremely solicitous about their "regularity"; that is to say, about the ability of each to plead that it was not the aggressor. This solicitude has been in vain, for the final collision has not come about as either of the parties would have desired to have it, and each has an arguable case, which is likely to be decided by the sympathies of the tribunal before which it is brought.

But the main point is that, after all the self-stultification to which concerted Europe has submitted itself for the sake of preserving peace, peace has not been preserved. Greece has her grievance against the powers, as well as against Turkey, for the frontier for which she is fighting is that which the powers, in effect, guaranteed to her nineteen years ago, although three years later they compelled her to submit, provisionally and under protest, to a line less favorable to her. Suppose that the powers had allowed the voice of justice and humanity and civilization to be heard in their concerts. Suppose they had dropped the catch-word of "the integrity of the Ottoman Empire," which, as Mr. GLADSTONE has shown, they have disregarded over and over again, and had affirmed the right of the Cretans to govern themselves and the right of Greece to take possession of the frontier which was accorded to her at Berlin. Does anybody imagine that in that case the peace of Europe would have been broken as it is broken now? On the contrary, the pretense upon which the concert had acted is an evidently false pretense. The path of justice and humanity was also the way of peace.

THE SAME OLD EVIL.

Next Saturday has been fixed by joint resolution of the Senate and Assembly for the final adjournment of the Legislature, and we witness the same old familiar spectacle of a perfect "jam" of accumulated bills to be disposed of in the last few days of the session. Many of them will be slaughtered with little or no regard for their merits, and many more will remain unacted upon when the adjournment comes. Worse than that will be the pushing through of those which have the most vigorous support, with little consideration, and a very imperfect knowledge of their character. The bulk of the legislation of the session will go to the Governor when it is too late for reconsideration or the correction of errors, and his power will be absolute to make it law or to keep it from the statute books.

An effort was made when the Constitution was revised to put a check upon hasty legislation by requiring every bill to be printed in its final form and laid upon the desks of members three days before the vote is taken on its passage. This does prevent the old rush at the very end of the session for crowding through a lot of insignificant bills that nobody knows anything about by the log-rolling process, but it does not prevent the accumulation of a vast mass of measures to be acted upon in the last three days without due consideration.

The principal cause of the existing evil is the utterly unrestricted practice of introducing bills. The number of Assembly bills for this session will be about 3,000, and the Senate bills will number more than half as many. Anybody can introduce any kind of a bill and have it printed to incumber the files and clog the course of legislation, and two-thirds of those introduced are merely local or private measures for which nobody accepts any real responsibility. This is a matter which the Legislature could regulate if it would, and a special commission reported excellent measures for the purpose last year, but they were not adopted or seriously considered. One of them, dealing with special and local legislation, was introduced again at the present session, but has been completely neglected.

Another evil practice is that of "taking it easy" all the first part of the session and letting things accumulate, and then rushing them through at the end, leaving the Governor to sift over afterward what has been saved in the crush and throw out the defective and mutilated material. There seems to be no way of remedying this condition of things except to elect a higher order of men as legislators, and that has been urged so long and so vainly that one cannot regard it with much hope.

THOSE ANTI-TRUST BILLS.

The anti-trust bills, so called, are expected to come up for action in the Senate at Albany to-day. We do not believe that anybody would be greatly grieved if they should be defeated, whereas their passage will cause some uneasiness and uncertainty.

One of these bills is an elaboration of the common law against monopoly and combinations to restrain competition. It makes unlawful any "contract, agreement, arrangement, or combination" whereby competition in the supply or price of any article or commodity in common use "is or may be restrained or prevented." This could be applied to almost any kind of a business agreement, and would certainly apply to those combinations which are intended to maintain the labor cost of any product. These not only "may" restrain competition in the supply and price of the products of labor, but that is their purpose.

But while all such contracts, agreements, &c., are declared to be "against public policy, illegal, and void," and entering into them is made a penal offense, taking action against them is left mainly to the discretion of the Attorney General, with power to obtain evidence beforehand as a basis for beginning suit. There is nothing obligatory about this, and the chances are that the law would become virtually a dead letter, though it might be made an instrument of oppression. As the witnesses from whom the Attorney General obtained his evidence would be exempt from prosecution on account of it, there would be the chance of iniquitous discriminations.

The other bill is aimed at "foreign corporations," or corporations organized under the laws of other States and doing business in this State, and it has caused some alarm among capitalists already. It practically prohibits any such corporation formed by consolidating two or more corporations or combining the business of two or more persons, firms, or corporations from doing business in the State at all, and requires any existing certificate of authority for the purpose to be revoked. This is simply absurd, and calculated to drive and keep a large amount of capital out of the State. There is also a requirement for making reports and keeping stock books which discriminates against all foreign corporations.

The fact is that this slashing kind of legislation has no basis in sound public policy or the principles of justice, and is extremely foolish because it puts a burden upon the kind of investment and business enterprise to which this State owes its commercial supremacy. While there should be every safeguard against corporate abuses, or any kind of oppression, it is the worst possible policy to drive capitalists to organize corporations in other States, and then try to force them to conduct their business outside of New York. If any State ought to be liberal in its treatment of both capital and labor it is this.

NOT AN ATTRACTIVE PLACE.

It is not at all to be wondered at that the Mayor finds difficulty in filling the Police Commissionership vacated by the resignation of Mr. ROOSEVELT. It is not, under the existing conditions, an attractive place to anybody who is fit to fill it.

The unfortunate adhesion of Col. GRANT to Mr. PARKER makes it plain that there is to be a deadlock in the board, provided the Mayor supplies to Mr. ANDREWS a colleague who is in sympathy with his views and purposes, and that is no doubt what the Mayor has endeavored to do. But why should a competent man consent to take a place in which he knows beforehand that he can do nothing, and in which all his efforts for the improvement of the force are likely to be neutralized?

This is the result of the preposterous law which not only encourages the Commissioners to divide into two hostile factions, but encourages the Chief to defy any number of Commissioners less than the whole. It is probable that Mr. ROOSEVELT's disgust with this hopeless situation had something to do with his resignation. Really, he had effected about all that he could effect with the present organization and the present composition of the board.

Of course the Mayor will meet with no difficulty in finding men who are willing enough to take the place for the salary, but they are just the men who should not be appointed. It seems really unfortunate that Col. GRANT should not have found the place offered to him in Washington "equally as good" as the Commissionership. With a chance to appoint three Commissioners the Mayor might have done something.

At the hearing before the Governor on the Greater New York charter Mr. CHARLES STEWART SMITH asked that the people of this city have the opportunity to study the charter for a year. "Scarcely a person," he said, "is opposed to consolidation, but they would like to have something to say as to the manner in which they will be governed." Shortly afterward Mr. MORRIS K. JESUP remarked that individually he was opposed to consolidation, but if it was to be effected, this charter would work financial ruin. Now, if it had been generally agreed by those opposing the charter that consolidation was a settled question which nobody proposed to unsettle, and that the object of all efforts was to have the charter so modified as to give the great city the best attainable government, there would have been a better prospect of success. But there is no risk in delay and there is much risk in starting under a seriously defective charter, especially one that is based in its most important feature, that relating to local legislative power, upon a fundamentally wrong principle. The people are not likely to do much studying of the charter if it is merely vetoed. What is needed is a new commission to take it in hand and reconstruct it in important respects, though we confess we do not feel confident about the result.

Hanging a Methodist minister in effigy by way of enforcing a demand for a liquor license is an innovation that has been produced by the thirsty souls of Tuckahoe, in Westchester County. It may be admitted that marble cutting, which is understood to be the leading industry of Tuckahoe, is a powerful provocative of thirst; but the account of the transaction indicates that the hanging was not the spontaneous act of the drinkers, who need not go far from their quarries to wash away the marble dust, but rather that the fine Italian hand is to be detected in it of the publican who was deprived of his license. However that may be, the outrage upon a minister, who was doubtless conscientious in opposing the license, and who has since been transferred from this field of labor, is calculated to strengthen the opposition to license by attracting to it those citizens who do not care especially about the question of license, but who do care about the reputation of their town for decency and civilization. The outrage being evidently the work of "lewd fellows of the baser sort," it is a natural though possibly a rash conclusion that all the Tuckahoers who favor license belong to that class.

The Governor is being urged from all quarters to do something to bring before the Legislature the Parshall bill, removing the fifty-thousand-dollar limit to the capital which any corporation engaged in canal traffic can have. The failure to pass this bill in the interest of the development of canal transportation and its restoration as a potent factor in controlling rates and maintaining the commercial supremacy of New York is a peculiarly stupid performance, but we hardly see what the Governor can do about it. The bill was defeated by a vote on its final passage in the Assembly, and it is not pending in the Senate. It is apparently dead beyond resurrection for the present session, and there is nothing to account for it, except railroad influence, aided by short-sighted canal boatmen wedded to the mule and towpath.

Assemblyman TRAINOR admits that his bills looking to the creation of the State of Manhattan are dead, but he says that their subject will be made a "war cry" by Tammany next Fall, and the bills will be introduced again next Winter. We doubt if that would be a very telling war cry for Tammany. Its interest in the creation of the State would be due to a desire to rule it. Tammany government of the present City of New York has not been such as to create a general longing to put it in control of the Greater New York, much less to create a State for it to "run" in its own way. If Tammany is really anxious for the State of Manhattan, that is reason for hesitation on the part of its own people as to the desirability of being so free and independent. It certainly will not commend the project to the rest of the State.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—A new theory of the airship comes from an Arkansas preacher, who says that it is the temple of the tabernacle of the testimony, and that the third angel is now pouring out from it his vial upon the rivers and fountains of waters. This has the merit of explaining the Mississippi floods as well as the airship itself, but somehow the reported behavior of the vessel's crew does not fit in very well with so lofty a hypothesis. Even a third angel would not be likely to drop bottles overboard as he sailed along, and it is as little easy to believe that he would use sandbags for ballast.

—A man employed in one of the railway offices in Washington has for years been collecting newspaper accounts of railway accidents of all kinds. He now has thousands of these narratives, and from an attentive study of them he has come to the conclusion that no locomotive engineer ever came alive out of his third disaster. It seems that this belief is widely held by engineers themselves, and the maker of the scrapbook asserts that it is so well supported by experience as to be almost as demonstrable as the law of gravitation or any other natural regulation. He does not insist that engineers are never killed in their first or second accident, but he does maintain with great seriousness that the man who has had two "close calls," will, if he is wise, abandon railroading and make his living in some other way. It is not difficult to see how such a superstition should have arisen, for the chances that an engineer will three times survive the perils of collisions and derailments, greater for him than for any one else on a train, are manifestly close to the vanishing point. To suppose that his danger is greater in the third than in the first wreck is of course merely another form of the delusion that "luck is bound to change." Luck does change, as a matter of fact, but the assumption that one so-called chance happening is governed by its predecessors is too preposterous for grave consideration by anybody except the inventors and players of gambling "systems."

—Though the ship Wm. H. Starbuck is named after the late owner of the T. F. Oakes, it is evident that life on the former vessel is extremely unlike what it is on the latter. The Starbuck has just reached this port after a voyage almost as long as that completed a few weeks ago by the Oakes, and it was in some respects a much more trying one, yet she brings no tales of starvation, no deaths are recorded on her log, and her officers and crew, instead of going to a hospital on stretchers, are in as good physical condition as when they started. Capt. REYNOLDS was out 219 days, only forty days less than the period that elapsed between Capt. REED's departure from Japan and his arrival here. More than half this time was passed under a burning tropic sun, close to lands as unhealthy as any in the world, and in a sea about which almost nothing is definitely known except that its currents flow back and forth in obedience to unknown laws among numberless uncharted reefs. For more than three months the Starbuck, abandoned by the winds, drifted about in those treacherous waters, and after escaping from them, constant calms imprisoned her almost as long in the Indian Ocean. All this time everybody on board was subjected to an anxiety infinitely harder to bear than that produced by any except the worst of storms, and had a scarcity of proper stores added physical suffering to the mental burdens of her weary crew and officers, their fate would inevitably have been worse than that of the Oakes's men. The proper stores were there, however, and the sailors received them in reasonable quantities. The result was that all went smoothly, and Capt. REYNOLDS—well, he will not have to do a lot of explaining that does not explain. There are other differences between his present position and that of Capt. REED, but as they concern only sailors' rights and public opinion, with neither of which do the United States shipping laws have any relation, it is not worth while to discuss them.

PERSONAL.

—POULETT WEATHERBY, the only Englishman of any prominence who is now in Central Africa merely for the big game and a little incidental map making and correcting, will evidently write an interesting book as soon as he returns to civilization. Mr. WEATHERBY is not the man to spoil a good story just because he is himself its hero, and occasional letters from him that reach his friends in London show that he is having a lot of fun. One written in January from Lake Bangweolo—wherever that may be—details an exciting experience he had with one MEWENGE, a chief of the Wausi tribe. "On the day of our arrival," says the traveler, "MEWENGE rushed out mad with anger and a drink which the natives call pombe. He brandished an axe, and was surrounded by crowds of followers. We stood our ground and nothing happened. The next morning I wished to see him, so I sent word to say I was coming, and hoped to find him sober. The duffer filled his walled village with armed men and closed its entrances. We forced our way through one of them, however, and leaving ten men outside, I went in with six. Leaving these also well in the rear, with strict orders that they were not to come near me, I walked up to MEWENGE (who was a dirty ash color, and whose heart I could see beating like a sledgehammer) amid a dead silence, and stood in the crowd round him. Then I said, 'Look, MEWENGE, where am I standing? In the middle of your men, and I have no gun. I don't want to fight you, but I am not afraid of you. If you want war you can have it.' Well, proceedings terminated peacefully, to cut the matter short, and after that we became great pals." Why an African monarch should be forced to receive unwelcome visitors the letter does not state, possibly because it is a question which no British explorer would ever think of asking, much less of answering.

—Out in Rockford, Ill., they are to elect a new Mayor to-day—or re-elect the present one—and the campaign has developed so much heat that, if spread out, it would raise even a National contest considerably above the degree marked temperate. There are three candidates—the incumbent, E. W. BROWN; a chronic office seeker named KINNIE, and another person named DUNN, whose object seems to be to help the latter by drawing votes from the former. The Rockford Morning Star is in a great state of excitement over the tremendous wickedness of Mr. BROWN's rivals, and an anonymous letter which its editor has received has given him an opportunity to assume a charmingly heroic attitude in the momentous struggle. The letter wasn't so very dreadful, for it merely informed the editor that threats had been made against him and that he would better get a friend or policeman to accompany him when he goes home in the early morning hours, but this possibly quite friendly advice the editor prefers to regard as a menace from the enemy, and he expatiates at great length and vigor on the undisputed fact that "this is America, not Russia." He also thinks that "we have reached the danger line," and "in the interests of the future peace and welfare of the city" he purposes to make the accustomed trip along the accustomed street every morning at 3:30 o'clock accompanied by nothing except his clear conscience and a lofty contempt for would-be assassins who may be hiding behind the tree boxes. This is an eminently wise resolution, but it might have been as well if The Morning Star's proprietor hadn't made quite so much fuss about it.

—Southerners have often and bitterly lamented the fact that all of this country's really able historians have been men of Northern birth and education, and unable, therefore, to deal justly with the causes which produced the rebellion and the men who led up to and took part in it. At last a book has been written on just this subject by a Virginian of marked literary ability, and it is almost pathetic to see that his work is regarded by some who dwell below MASON and DIXON's line as rather more unjust and offensive than any of its predecessors. The Atlanta Journal devotes a page to "Southern Statesmen of the Old Régime," by Prof. WILLIAM P. TRENT of the University of the South, and its reviewer says that he must still turn for information about the men whom he reveres "to that nest of New England historians, narrow, priggish, and unfair, of whom HENRY CABOT LODGE, and HENRY ADAMS, and JOHN T. MORSE, are exemplars, or perhaps, in self-defense, again peruse that Prussian bigot, Dr. VON HOLST, whom in narrowness and spleen no New Englander has ever equaled." Long quotations from Prof. TRENT's book are given, and some of them do indeed read strangely, considering that they come from a son of the Old Dominion and an instructor of Southern youth. For instance, he says of the ante-bellum Southern leaders: "Instead of blaming these men, let us pity them. Let us remember that history teaches us that all abuses die hard, that the worst and the most foolish causes have often the most honest and brave defenders." JEFFERSON DAVIS is called "a fanatic worshipping a fetich," and is referred to as one who "lost his imaginary country at Appomattox, just where the new generation of Southerners have found a real one." In these last words is to be found the explanation of Prof. TRENT's work and of the anger it will excite. He is only thirty-three years old, and for him the old South is not a memory but a legend.

CURRENT NOTES.

The late William T. Adams ("Oliver Optic") wrote very many books and they were very widely circulated, but now it is said that he left an estate valued at only $14,800.

* * *

The Committee on Election Laws of the Massachusetts House of Representatives has reported adversely on a proposition to purchase 200 voting machines for use in the State elections.

* * *

Tulane University, in New Orleans, graduated last Wednesday a class of eighty-three medical students and seventeen "masters of pharmacy," among the latter being two young ladies.

* * *

There are many receivers of stolen goods. A large collection of various articles recently stolen in mysterious ways from freight cars at Portsmouth, N. H., have been discovered in an unused receiving tomb in an old cemetery close by the railroad station.

* * *

An effort is being made, and the Grand Army of the Republic is reported to be deeply interested in it, to have a bronze tablet bearing a copy of President Lincoln's address at Gettysburg placed in every college, high school, and grammar school in the United States.

* * *

Certain Chicagoans purpose holding a public meeting in the Auditorium June 22 to join in the celebration of Queen Victoria's diamond jubilee. They also wish to endow a memorial ward in some hospital in the city with funds raised by popular subscription.

* * *

According to The Omaha (Neb.) Bee some lawyers of that city in execution of a judgment levied upon the motormen's cranks at the busiest hour of street-railway traffic, and by so doing created a vast amount of annoyance and loss to the unoffending public as well as the delinquent street-car company.

* * *

The State of Alabama lacks a picture of Gov. Israel Pickens to complete its collection of portraits of those who have filled the Executive chair. But there is a report current that an oil painting of Gov. Pickens used to ornament the cabin of an old-time river packet that bore his name, and an effort is being made to discover its present whereabouts, if still extant. Gov. Pickens was elected in 1828.

THE OPERA SCHEME.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your leader in yesterday's issue is timely and encouraging. The absurdity of the business part of our opera scheme is, I believe, without precedent. The thoroughly ridiculous prices, which could easily be calculated at so much per note, were never paid elsewhere.

The majority of the high-priced singers who do us the honor of appearing before us, compensated therefor at about four times the rate they can command in other countries, get their contract tips from Paris, where we are known as abnormally rich citizens of a country which is there designated as "Le pays du dollar." Like the European tradespeople, hotel keepers, couriers, and id genus omne, they load themselves with our "vulgar dollars," and then, with fingers to nose, figuratively, laugh at the gullible conceit of our gilded ignorance. These classes have come to understand we are fond of being fleeced, making large displays of expenditures because such exhibitions add to our importance, socially and otherwise.

In a general scheme of unprecedented fleecing, why should singers not participate? About eighteen years ago I happened to be in Milan at a time when the world's most renowned singer came there to do an engagement of seven (?) performances. The price for each representation was fixed at 2,500 lira, for Italy an unprecedented amount.

The first night the house was not half full, and soon after the engagement was brought to an untimely end. The Milanese would not stand what they regarded as an imposition. They staid away, and the famous artist went away, conquered but not conquering. The Italians have a habit of giving wholesome lessons to singers which people of other countries would do well to imitate. They have their own standards, and do not accept the values artists place upon their own achievements.

There is an existing and conclusive reason why the people of our country ought not to be dependent upon foreign musical artists. We have an inexhaustible supply of as fine natural voices as can be found in other countries always on hand and waiting for opportunities for adequate cultivation. We also are possessed of "Grand Conservatories of Music" without end. Generally, they are of the hall bedroom sort, two, three, or four flights up, but we have no great school of music worthy of the name. Boston is making fairly good progress in the right direction, but in the way of a perfectly efficient and complete school for musical training, in all its branches, has yet a long way to go.

What we need is a National school, like that of France, Austria, or even little Belgium, where students, by competent masters, are taught in all matters musical—from the tingle of a triangle up.

For this deficiency in the make-up of our scheme of civilization we cannot successfully plead poverty. From the amount of money corruptly paid, in pursuance of the provisions of the vicious, vote-purchasing, pension-stealing act of June 27, 1890, a large enough fund could be saved in one month to build, equip, and permanently endow a National school of music, where tuition would be free to all students worthy of instruction. And within a few years of the establishment of such a school we would have our own stock of "prima donnas" at a cost of very much less than $1,200 for each performance, and the warblers of foreign origin would remain at home receiving about one-quarter of American salaries for their professional efforts.

The following are my calculations in relation to the financial part of the school scheme: There is now honestly due and paid to deserving veterans, and after decease to their dependants, say about $2,000,000, and to others, who, in sound equity, have no right to Government bounty, say about $9,666,000. These sums make a monthly payment of $11,666,000. The amount paid to the undeserving would do the whole financial part of the school business, and leave several millions over for an art institution.

RUSH C. HAWKINS.

April 15, 1897.

NUGGETS.

Willing to Test It.

Contentment may be better than wealth, but most of us would rather be discontented for a change.—Washington Times.

The Inevitable Question.

Scorchley—I hear they have a monkey in Boston that rides the bike.

Wheeler—Have you heard what make?—Cleveland Leader.

The Race Question.

The race question still attracts considerable attention, though the color of the horse has nothing to do with it.—Little Rock (Ark.) Gazette.

Good Reputation Essential.

"A good character is a luxury," said the Cumminsville Sage, ever glad to impart information, "but a good reputation is a necessity."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Not Wanted.

Judge—Do you think you could give a verdict in accordance with the evidence?

Would-be Juror—I do.

Lawyer (for the defense, hastily)—Challenged for cause!—New York Weekly.

Tenderly Missed.

Mrs. Boardem—How do you find the chicken soup, Mr. Boarder?

Mr. Boarder—I have no difficulty in finding the soup, Madam, but I am inclined to think that the chicken will be able to prove an alibi.—Richmond Dispatch.

Paternal Strategy.

"How did they stop the elopement?" asked Maud.

"By a detestable piece of trickery," replied Mamie. "Her father put his head out of the window and shouted that her hat was on crooked, and when she grabbed for it she upset the tandem."—Washington Star.

Social Distinctions in the Ring.

"Dear me! I never supposed it," said the Sweet Girl, laying down her newspaper.

"Never supposed what?" asked the man.

"Here is one of those prizefighters who declines to meet another, because the other person is not in his class. Who would have imagined that those creatures paid any attention to social distinctions?"—Typographical Journal.

JOURNALISM.

Philip Rodney Paulding in Munsey's Magazine.

Monday: The North Atlantic Fleet
Is ordered on active service;
The comander and Cabinet officers meet;
The country is strained and nervous.
War is at hand! WE have certain clues
To the plans of a hostile nation,
This is The Rocket's exclusive news—
Look at our circulation!

Tuesday: Didn't WE tell you so?
Diplomats all deny it,
But war is imminent. THISWE show
In The New York Rocket. Buy it!
No doubt the Federal Government views
Our power with trepidation;
This is The Rocket's exclusive news—
Look at our circulation!

Wednesday: Some of our rivals print
Rumors of strife and slaughter.
These are absurd! WE have a hint
From a most reliable quarter.
See what comes of a foolish guess,
Written to make sensation!
War is a figment—nothing less
Look at our circulation!

Thursday: Government chiefs commend
The Rocket's conservatism.
All the danger is at an end,
Ended the risk of schism.
WE have preserved the State, and must
Yield to gratification!
The New York Rocket is safe to trust!
Look at our circulation!

Friday: War!!! The Rocket can speak
With certainty and conviction;
War will come, in about a week,
Owing to foreign friction.
Representatives show their rage
And vote an appropriation.
Watch for our Sunday Woman's Page,
And look at our circulation!

Saturday: WE have been authorized
To deny reports of trouble.
This, as WE yesterday surmised,
Is only a scare-head bubble.
What would the country do without
The Rocket's prognostication?
No one can read our views with doubt.
Look at our circulation!

Sunday: War is a thing assured!
War! As WE understand it,
Nothing further can be endured!
War! For the States demand it!
War! Too long have we waited for,
An excuse or a provocation!
War! War!! War!!! and a fourth time
War!!!!
Look at our circulation!

THE EASTER WEEK PLAYS

Wilton Lackaye as a Bibulous Demon in "Dr. Belgraff" at the Garden Theatre.

TWO FUNNY NEW FARCES.

Miss Rehan Makes Her First Appearance as Miranda at Daly's and Mr. Sothern Returns to Town—Other Changes in the Bills.

In the Easter holiday theatrical bills there are no fewer than three plays new to this city. Two of these, farces by Madeline Lucette Ryley and H. A. du Souchet, were very well received by the audiences at the Lyceum and Hoyt's Theatre, respectively, last night. The other, "Dr. Belgraff," by Charles Klein, presented at the Garden Theatre, had a less favorable reception.

A noteworthy incident of Easter Monday was Miss Rehan's first appearance in the lovely character of Miranda; and Mr. Sothern, returning from his long tour of other cities, presented the fine romantic play, "An Enemy to the King," at the Harlem Opera House.

The weather was favorable to the theatres and they were all well attended.

MR. LACKAYE IN "DR. BELGRAFF."

Charles Klein's New Play Produced at the Garden Theatre.

"Dr. Belgraff" has been in working order nearly all this season, and the crudities in its performance at the Garden Theatre last night are not to be excused on the ground of hasty preparation. "Dr. Belgraff" is a four-act drama by Charles Klein, a rising playwright who seems to have plenty of ideas and no lack of energy. It has obvious faults, but it is so much better than its performance that to dwell harshly upon them would be unfair. Doubtless the antique "comic relief," supplied by an amorous apothecary's assistant, a pompous village physician, and an aggressive "slavey," would not be so irritating if allotted to actors of some perceptible measure of skill and personal humor. Doubtless, too, the natural vanity and lonesomeness of Belgraff's sister might serve to explain her fall from grace, and her isolation and yearning for love might touch the heart if the rôle of Bertha were intrusted to an actress. But with the long passages in the drama in which these personages are involved presented with scarcely a gleam of true dramatic intelligence, noisily and vacuously in respect to the "comic relief," and in a purely perfunctory way as far as Bertha is concerned, the burden placed upon the actors of the chief rôles is too great.

The subject and characters, in fact the very development, of Mr. Klein's play are suggestive of the ordinary English novel of commerce, and the rather bungling manner in which the comings and goings of the personages are managed creates the impression that the play may have an original somewhere in narrative form, or that Mr. Klein may have first thought out his story in the form of a novel. But he has ingenuity enough to have invented the plot, and we have no intention of accusing him of appropriating other folks' property.

Belgraff is a German apothecary and medical practitioner in a little English village, who neglects his shop and his practice, and spends his time in his laboratory composing fulminating powders to make war so dangerous that universal peace shall prevail. He is long-haired, whiskered, bespectacled, unkempt, brusque, and middle aged. As an inventor, crushed and broken by the betrayal of one near and dear to him, and determined to avenge his honor, he resembles Cyrus Blenkarn in "The Middleman." It is Belgraff's sister who is betrayed by a rascally baronet. In a sudden fit of anger Belgraff kills the betrayer.

Then he hypnotizes the baronet's sweet and pure sister, who has discovered the crime. The hypnotic spell must be continued until Belgraff can escape from the country, and for a while he is successful with his subject, even compelling her to accuse the man whom she loves, and who is Belgraff's best friend, of the crime.

But the strain is too much for the hypnotist. What with the drain upon his energy, and the remorse and fear of discovery which keep him unnerved and sleepless, he is driven to drink. And alcoholism supervening, he loses his hypnotic powers. The end is obvious.

There are elements of power in the rôle of Belgraff, but as a whole it is artistically inconsistent. His treatment of the one man he cares for is not explainable. The dramatist seems to have noticed this point, and tried to explain it by making Belgraff declare his love for the victim of his hypnotic powers—the woman who loves the man who is accused of the murder. But this love is too largely a matter of statement. It is a purely theatrical passion. It does not prevent Belgraff from killing the woman's brother.

Moreover, such expression as Mr. Wilton Lackaye, who made his first appearance in New York as a "star" in the rôle of Belgraff, gives to this passion is rather dry and elusive. Indeed, his expression of the human side of Belgraff is all feeble. He makes him a fine, blood-curdling demon, though, with a droll German accent, while the grotesqueness and violence of the murder scene and the pictorial elaboration of the brandy-drinking scene are not to be despised as "shockers." But Mr. Lackaye has not returned to New York with increased artistic stature.

Mard Wainwright acts her rôle, which is very difficult, with experienced skill, but she cannot be said to look it or to dress it well. Byron Douglas, Forrest Robinson, and the veteran Couldock are of service.

Dr. Belgraff	Wilton Lackaye
Squire Fenton	C. W. Couldock
Gerald Fenton	Forrest Robinson
Sir Geoffrey Langham	Byron Douglas
Dr. Juddy	Joseph Allen
Belcher	Mark Sullivan
Dawlish	J. W. Rennie
Francini	Joseph Callahan
Prof. Sterne	Edwin Wallace
Bertha Belgraff	Grace Mae Lamkin
Mary	Alice Evans
Agnes Langham	Marie Wainwright

THE FARCE AT THE LYCEUM.

Mrs. Ryley's "Mysterious Mr. Bugle" Very Well Received.

"The Mysterious Mr. Bugle," created by a jealous lover as a protection for his affianced wife, made a lot of trouble both for the lover, the young lady whose protector he was to be, and for a half dozen other persons who took part in the farce at the Lyceum Theatre last evening.

Of course Mr. Bugle did not exist. Tom Pollinger had created him so as to keep other suitors away from his affianced bride, Betty Fondacre, until his crabbed old aunt, whose heir he was, should either die or withdraw her objections to his marriage to the pert, petite, and pretty Betty. Tom was inordinately jealous of Betty—and to the eye there was good reason for his being so. His jealousy was especially unreasoning as to Allan Fondacre, a cousin of the young lady, who was forced by her lover's whim to pose as Mrs. Bugle. When a burglar broke into Betty's apartment at a Lakewood hotel, Allan followed him into the room, prevented the burglary, locked the burglar in a room, and was then forced to escape by way of a balcony and a waterspout in order to avoid being discovered in Betty's parlor by jealous Tom. Betty wouldn't accept the burglar story when Allan told it to her, nor until she was forced to do so to save an exposure of Allan's visit to her rooms to her jealous fiancé.

The white lies and the complications that followed this burglary furnished the fun for Madeline Lucette Ryley's three-act farce, which was clean, simple, rollicking fun, rather on the "Pink Domino" and "Never Again" lines, with the suggestiveness of the French models from which they were taken carefully avoided, which doesn't mean at all that it is a farce of the goody-goody type, but that it is one of misunderstandings instead of clandestine love and private restaurant escapades. Betty and her sister Julia are pure, lovable young girls, and their two admirers, Tom and Allan, gentlemanly youngsters, save for the unreasoning and peppery jealousy of the former. Bugle and the burglary get the quartette into a tangle of misunderstandings and troubles which are so reasonable in their unreasonableness that they are intensely funny at the time. A good-natured broker, Tote, who happens to be Tom's uncle, and Allan's man Chickwell get mixed up in the story by being accused of being the mysterious Bugle. Just how the tangle was unraveled it would be futile to attempt to explain within the limits of a newspaper column, but it is done cleverly, with rapid action, and without the necessity of irrelevant chatter.

The dialogue is bright, the action brisk from end to end, the situations clever, and the setting and costuming as neat and tasteful as would naturally be expected at the Lyceum. The piece went with vim, was most enthusiastically received—as was the author when she appeared to bow her thanks for a curtain call.

Annie Russell was charming in a congenial rôle, and Joseph Holland managed the difficult character of the jealous lover cleverly, while Guy Standing was a pleasing young person in a rôle that was none too vivid in color.

Betty Fondacre	Annie Russell
Julia Fondacre	Grace Fisher
Allan Fondacre	Guy Standing
Mr. Tote	Charles Craig
Louisa Tote	Agnes Findlay
Chickwell	Edgar Norton
Burglar	John Wooderson
Policeman	Henry Phillips
Waiter	Charles Peckham
Tom Pollinger	Joseph Holland

"THE MAN FROM MEXICO."

H. A. Du Souchet's New Farce Produced Successfully at Hoyt's.

An audience that filled Hoyt's Theatre last night applauded warmly H. A. Du Souchet's new farce, "The Man from Mexico," an adaptation in three acts from the French of Gondinet and Bisson. Mr. Du Souchet evidently departed widely from the original, as the humor of the piece is mostly local. The movement is quick, and the piece is short—its performance scarcely consuming two hours. The plot is droll and serviceable.

Much of the fun is concentrated in the prison scene of the second act, where Benjamin Fitzhugh, an ordinarily steady New Yorker, is serving a sentence of thirty days for aggravated assault and contempt of court. In this rôle Mr. Collier was excellent. The lock-step drill and shambling gait he mimicked in a comical manner, and in his interview with the Warden he kept the audience in roars of laughter. In the last act, with its preposterous explanation scene, he was scarcely less successful.

As Roderick Majors, the friend who keeps causing trouble, M. A. Kennedy was equally at home. Louise Allen, in the rôle of Clementine Fitzhugh, acted with spirit, and danced a fandango very well indeed. Nita Allen was sprightly and Lulu Taber and Margaret Gordon were all acceptable.

Benjamin Fitzhugh	Willie Collier
Roderick Majors	M. A. Kennedy
William Loveall	Theodore Babcock
Schmidt	John B. Maher
Richard Daunton	George F. Hall
Edward Farrar	Edward D. Tyler
Timothy Cook	Henry Herman
Louis	W. H. Porter
O'Mullins	Charles Peterson
Googan	Charles Mitchell
Clementina Fitzhugh	Louise Allen
Sallie Grace	Nita Allen
Nettie Majors	Lulu Taber
Miranda	Margaret Gordon

CORBETT AT THE ACADEMY.

Enthusiastic Reception at the Defeated Man's First Night.

A crowd that packed the Academy of Music greeted the opening night of James J. Corbett's week's engagement in his play, "A Naval Cadet." The crowd was almost hysterically enthusiastic. "Corbett" they wanted, first and last. The play was incidental.

When he first entered, the Academy was the scene of indescribable applause. At the first sign of abatement, a man in the dress circle shouted: "Three cheers for the American boy!" and the noise broke out afresh. "Speech! Speech!" came from all over the house, and would not cease until he came to the footlights.

"Your greeting has taken my breath away," said he, "and I cannot tell you how much it gratifies me to know I still have friends. If you will wait until later on, I may have something to say to you."

This quieted the multitude for the time being, although every well-turned phrase was seized upon as a pretext for beginning. The speech did come at last, between the second and third acts. After silencing the cheers, Corbett advanced to the footlights and said:

"Ladies and Gentlemen: Your kind welcome to me to-night only makes me appreciate the more what I have lost. But that is past now, and I can only look to the future.

"You want me to tell you about my contest with Mr. Fitzsimmons. All I can say is, it was honestly and fairly won by him. But I do think that owing to the fight I put up with him—and there never was a time, impartial judges will tell you, from start to finish, I did not have the advantage—owing to that he should give me another chance. I do not think it fair for him to go about the country saying he will not fight me until I get a reputation. The pictures taken of the fight are here, and you may judge for yourselves how I stood in the fight. I am going to take care of myself, and I am going to try and force him to meet me. When we do, well, I think I can demonstrate that I am still the champion."

William A. Brady was called for after Corbett had made his escape.

"I still believe James J. Corbett to be the champion of the world," he said, "and I have $20,000 to back my belief. I think him entitled to the victory at Carson, and the pictures will bear me out. In the sixth round, when Fitzsimmons was down, the fight should have been stopped. For the pictures show me and Corbett's timekeeper claiming the time limit had been overstepped. But Mr. Muldoon thought differently." Mr. Brady also claimed that the pictures will show Fitzsimmons striking a foul blow in the fourteenth round.

Agnes Sorma in a Sardou Play.

No one who saw the performance at the Irving Place Theatre last evening could have had any doubt left in regard to the ability of Agnes Sorma to touch the emotions of an audience. In "A Doll's House" and in "Liebelei" her remarkable facility in the selection and use of accurate histrionic devices had been sufficiently demonstrated, but in neither of those plays did she win much more than warm appreciation as a careful, intelligent, and finished artist, one for whom ordinary stage exigencies have no difficulties, and sure never to offend by a mistaken or inadequate intonation, movement, or gesture. Last night she did infinitely more than this, for, with no neglect of technical niceties, she gave that semblance of immediate inspiration which alone carries feeling, as distinguished from its expression, to the hither side of the footlights.

It may or may not cast needed light on Frau Sorma's talent that Sardou enabled her to arouse a quick sincerity of enthusiasm that was lacking when she interpreted Ibsen and Schintzler. Sardou is a masterworkman, or, at least, he was in the remote days when he wrote "Dora," and though it is not a play to excite bitter controversies, not even those who have only seen the English version, known as "Diplomacy," can question its value as a medium for emotional expression. Frau Sorma chose the rôle of Dora, daughter of the Marquise de Rio Zares, leaving that of Countess Zicka to Adele Hartwig. It was in every sense a remarkable portrayal, almost deserving to be called great. Youth, shadowed but pathetically elastic, formed its most marked trait, and from this womanly passion and strength was developed with a naturalness unstained by "realism" and gaining in persuasion from an adroit recognition of those conventions for which it is now the fad to affect disdain.

The supporting company was eminently satisfactory, and the setting inoffensive.

"Wizard of the Nile."

A large and friendly audience greeted the well-remembered "Wizard of the Nile," which began what promises to be a successful run at the Broadway Theatre last evening. It is now a year and a half since Frank Daniels's amusing antics as Kibosh have been seen and Victor Herbert's tuneful melodies, sung by Louise Royce, Walter Allen, Leonard Walker, and others, have been heard in New York, and they had almost the charm of novelty last evening.

The operetta was produced by the original cast, with the single exception of Adele Ritchie, who took Dorothy Morton's original part of Cleopatra. Miss Ritchie's daintiness and refinement, her tasteful dressing and sweet voice added greatly to the success of last evening's production. She received a vociferous welcome. Mr. Daniels was as irresistibly amusing as ever as the luckless Kibosh. Effective new scenery, new and handsome costumes, and some clever new business introduced by Mr. Daniels and Miss Ritchie were not the least attractive features in this second presentment in the metropolis of the popular operetta.

Miss Rehan as Miranda.

Ada Rehan is, of course, a somewhat mature Miranda, and because the daughter of Prospero is a mere girl, she was diffident about assuming the rôle when Mr. Daly produced "The Tempest." But the exquisite sensibility of her portrayal, the aptness and beauty of her delivery of the melodious poetry, and the clearness of her denotement of Miranda's faith and love give a new interest to the fine performance of Shakespeare's play at Daly's.

Miss Rehan acted Miranda twice yesterday, before large audiences, and she will appear in "The Tempest" every night this week except to-morrow night, when "The Geisha" will be performed for the last time, and Saturday, when "Much Ado About Nothing" will be the play.

Sothern in "An Enemy to the King."

E. H. Sothern has returned to town with his fine romantic play called "An Enemy to the King," which had a long and prosperous run here in the Autumn, and last night the Harlem Opera House was crowded by an enthusiastic audience, which warmly welcomed both the actor and the play.

Mr. Sothern as the Huguenot Captain is uncommonly well supported, and the scenic dress is beautiful and appropriate. In writing "An Enemy to the King," Mr. E. H. Sothern made good theatrical use of the decoy incident in "Les Chouans," by Balzac, which is also the foundation of Tom Taylor's "Plot and Passion." The management of the intrigue is skillful, and the succession of incidents, particularly in the last act, is stirring. The performance has been bettered by the return of Virginia Harned to the heroine's rôle.

"Two Little Vagrants."

Pierre Decourcelles's thrilling drama, called in its English form "Two Little Vagrants," was put forward in fine style at the American Theatre last night, and is likely to remain on view there some weeks. In a pictorial way the representation is as effective as that seen earlier in the season at the Academy, while the acting is also as good as ever, Jessie Busley and Minnie Dupree retaining the rôles of the two boys. Alice Fischer, E. J. Ratcliffe, Doré Davidson, George Fawcett, and Amelia Bingham are also in the cast.

Theatres and Music Halls.

Klaw & Erlanger's production of Palmer Cox's "Brownies" is presented this week at the Grand Opera House. The storm, shipwreck, earthquake, volcano, and other startling effects, including the ballet, German band, wandering minstrels, and other specialties, are all continued.

The Fourteenth Street Theatre reopened last night with the Chauncey Olcott and "In Sweet Inniscarra." The third act of Mr. Pitou's Irish romantic play has been reconstructed in a manner that materially improves the piece. It also gives Mr. Olcott new opportunities to show his abilities as a comedian and singer. "Sweet Inniscarra" will likely run a long while yet.

While Dan Leno, the English music hall performer, attracts crowds at Olympia, Charles R. Sweet's "musical tramp" proves the most enjoyable number on the good bill. Sweet's "make-up," that of a genuine "hobo," affords the audiences that attend the music hall considerable amusement, while his humor and clever performances on a piano coaxcted with special orchestral attachments, is thoroughly enjoyable. "In Great New York" continues successfully. Dorothy Usner's act in this burlesque is a clever one.

After an absence of nearly two years the Frantz family of acrobats make their reappearance this week at Keith's Union Square Theatre. The troupe perform many new and startling tumbling and other acrobatic feats. A short comedy sketch, entitled, "By Wits Outwitted," is acted creditably by some performers who call themselves the Five Castillans, and McIntyre and Heath revive their skit, "The Georgia Minstrels." Others on the pleasing bill include Hilda Thomas and Frank Barry, Bruet and Riviere, Juno Salmo, the De Forrests, whirlwind dancers, and others.

There is a troupe of trained cats and dogs at Koster & Bial's that go through one of the cleverest animal acts ever seen in a music hall. Fancy a black retriever slipping off his collar and chain and stealing some meat off table, and then taking a cat in his teeth and putting it on the table to make the owner believe that the cat ate the meat, while his dogship slips his head again into his collar and looks at the cat as it contentedly licks the plate. When the trainer comes on, however, the cat climbs on his shoulder and whispers in his ear. The trainer looks at the dog, and after examining the collar leaves the stage. While he is gone the dog slips his collar again and goes over and shakes the cat, in which act he is caught by his owner, who shoots at him. The shot is fired, a huge mastiff, dressed as a policeman, enters walking upon his hind feet, and placing his fore feet upon the shoulders of the man walks him off the stage. The act keeps the audience in roars of laughter. "Gayest Manhattan" is continued.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Managers Hoyt and McKee will give a benefit to Earle King, the Treasurer of the theatre, on Sunday evening, May 2.

Mme. Calvé has sufficiently recovered from her indisposition to sing without fail at the farewell performance of grand opera to be given to-night at the Metropolitan Opera House for the benefit of Miss Kitty Abbey.

W. G. Smyth of the theatrical firm of Smyth & Rice, owners of "My Friend from India" and "The Man from Mexico," was quietly married yesterday to Miss Sidney Armstrong, a former member of the Empire Theatre stock company.

"The Circus Girl," which will be produced at Daly's Theatre Monday next, will be presented with the following actors in the cast: Herbert Gresham, Cyril Scott, James T. Powers, Eric Scott, Hobart Bosworth, Neil McCoy, Augustus Cook, Virginia Earle, Blanche Astley, Miss Sanger, Effie German, Helma Nelson, and Nancy McIntosh. "The Geisha" will be acted for the one hundred and sixty-first and last time to-morrow night.

Miss May Irwin, who has been playing the greater part of the season at the Bijou Theatre, will part with her present company when she closes this season, May 1. Miss Irwin has always taken an unusual interest in the welfare of the members of her company, nearly all of whom have been with her through her entire career as a star. John C. Rice and Miss Sally Cohen will appear in Western music halls during the Summer, and Miss Kathleen Warren, a very clever member of the company, will appear in a prominent local continuous performance house. Miss Irwin will spend the Summer abroad.

The competition among theatrical managers for appropriate souvenirs to celebrate special performances will some day result in disaster. Last night the management of Wallack's gave away one of the most unique of any of the mementos of performances ever presented to theatregoers. It was in the shape of a pretty white silk parasol with a dainty Dresden handle, and will prove a useful article at the seaside this Summer. The "souvenir" craze, by the way, now possesses many of the London theatres, which leads The Figaro to say that the fourth great epoch in British drama has arrived, dividing them into the Elizabethan period, the Restoration period, the Georgian period, and the Pound of Tea period.

Mrs. Harvey E. Fisk's Musicale.

Nearly a thousand people gathered in the new Waldorf ballroom yesterday afternoon to listen to the musicale arranged by Mrs. Harvey E. Fisk in aid of the Riverside Association Boys' Club. An excellent afternoon of song was provided by Miss Marie Donavin, Miss Belle Miller, Maurice Kaufmann, Harry Smith, Ericsson F. Bushnell, and others. Among the large number of patronesses who were present were Mrs. William Crittenden Adams, Mrs. Harris Ely Adriance, Mrs. Henry P. Doremus, Mrs. George W. Crossman, Mrs. Robert Clarence Dorsett, Mrs. John F. Douglas, Mrs. Arthur Dyett, Mrs. Wilbur C. Fisk, Mrs. Benjamin Griffen, Mrs. Parker L. Handy, Mrs. Arthur Scott Herendon, Mrs. Charles Loeb, Mrs. George H. McKibbin, Miss Margaret Hewitt Parsons, and Mrs. Lucius Tracy Sheffield.

SOCIETY IN EASTER WEEK

A Unique Entertainment at the Waldorf in Aid of Unfortunate Children.

CALLED AN EGYPTIAN TEA.

A Plaster Cast by Peploe, and Egyptian Songs and Music the Chief Attractions—Polish and Russian Little Ones and Street Waifs the Beneficiaries.

One of the notable events with which society opened the season of Easter gayeties yesterday was a unique entertainment called "The Egyptian Tea," given in the Waldorf banquet room, in aid of the Sunday Kindergarten on East Broadway, for the little Polish and Russian children of the tenement houses and the street waifs. Women of social prominence arranged the event, and a large attendance of people of high social standing assured its success.

In an anteroom an ideal plaster cast, "The Sphinx of Egypt," modeled by Fitzgerald Peploe especially for the tea, was on exhibition, reposing beneath a booth of green, white, and gold. There was also an interesting exhibition of Egyptian decorative designs, contributed by the New York School of Applied Design for Women. Ancient Egyptian wedding songs, of considerable dissonance, were piped by the dusky Abdo Nimnum and Shawy, attired in their native Egyptian costumes and accompanied by the dirbakky and awod. The dusky entertainers later drummed a few popular airs on the tom-tom. Easter music was provided by the Waldorf orchestra, and McKenzie Gordon sang in an acceptable manner.

The "Egyptian tea" was poured by young society women, among whom were Miss Mary Van Buren Vanderpoel, Mrs. George Burroughs Torrey, Mrs. Charles Carroll, Mrs. Isaac Lawrence, Mrs. J. C. Van Rensselaer, and Miss Martha Strickland. Some of the patronesses were Mrs. William Rhinelander, Mrs. J. Fred Pierson, Mrs. Grenville Winthrop, and Mrs. Beekman de Peyster. Among those who attended were Mrs. Levi P. Morton, the Misses Morton, Mrs. Edward Schuyler, Mrs. J. Townsend Burden, Mrs. J. Lyon Gardiner, Mrs. Walton M. Peckham, Mrs. George Crocker, Mrs. Effingham H. Nichols, the Rev. C. W. de Lyon Nichols, James De Wolfe Cutting, Canon Knowles, and Dr. C. Thayer Adams.

PATRIOTS' DAY IN BOSTON.

Celebrated with Bells, Flags, and Cannon—Sports and Banquets.

BOSTON, April 19.—Patriots' Day opened clear and bright to-day with the booming of cannon and the ringing of bells at sunrise and a general display of National flags from all National, State, and municipal buildings, and many private residences.

Business generally was suspended, and the warm Spring sunshine called out throngs of pleasure seekers who filled the streets. The patriotic and fraternal societies held public meetings in various places and several banquets were held this evening.

The lovers of outdoor sports had an almost unlimited programme to choose from, including baseball, yachting, golf, and other events.

Patriots' Society Elect Officers.

The annual meeting of the New York Society of the Order of the Founders and Patriots of America was held at the Hotel Normandie last night. The society now has 225 members. John Winslow of Brooklyn read a paper on "The Battle of Lexington as Viewed in London by Lord Mansfield and the Jury in a Trial of John Horne for Libel on the British Government." John Q. Adams presented a silk flag and standard of the order on behalf of William A. Halsey, the Governor of the New Jersey Society.

The following officers were elected: Governor—William Winton Goodrich, Brooklyn; Deputy Governor—Charles Albert Hoyt, Brooklyn; Chaplain—The Rev. Dr. Daniel Frederick Warren, Jersey City; Treasurer—Matthew Hinman, Brooklyn; Secretary—Henry Lincoln Morris, New York City; States Attorney—Samuel Victor Constant, New York City; Register—Col. Lewis Cheesman Hopkins, Brooklyn; Historian—George Rogers Howell, Albany; Councilors—Gen. Stewart L. Woodford and John Winslow, Brooklyn, and Jonas Hapgood Brooks, Albany; Membership Committee—George Clinton Batcheller, Howard Sumner Robbins, James Henry Hoadley, and Charles Perry Champion of New York, and Edward Nelson Granville Greene, Brooklyn.

LEXINGTON DAY OBSERVED.

Two Branches of Daughters of the Revolution Celebrate It.

The Daughters of the Revolution of the State of New York had a gala celebration of the battle of Lexington, at the Waldorf yesterday afternoon. The large drawing room of the state apartments was filled to its utmost capacity. There was a long programme of music and recitations. One of the best recitations was "The Belle," a scene from "Flirts and Matrons," given by Miss Annie Louise White, by permission of Jennie O'Neil Potter.

Among the State officers who received were State Regent Mrs. Edward Paulet Steers and Vice Regent Mrs. Montgomery Schuyler. Among the Chapter Regents who were present were Mrs. D. C. Ingraham, Mrs. De Volney Everett, Mrs. George S. Wallis, Jr., and Miss Sarah Westbrook.

New York City Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, celebrated the anniversary by making a trip to the Washington headquarters at Morristown, N. J. The party, numbering about 200, took a special train of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad. It was gayly decorated with bunting.

At Morristown the party was received at the Lafayette rooms, in the grounds surrounding the Washington headquarters, by Jonathan W. Roberts, President of the Washington Association, and by the Morristown Chapter of the Daughters. There was a collation, but no formal exercises. Mrs. Donald McLean, Regent of the New York Chapter, made a brief address, and presented to the Morristown Chapter an American flag.

EXHIBITION OF POSTERS.

A Large Collection, Chiefly French, at the Eden Musee.

The poster show which was opened yesterday in the Concert Hall of the Eden Musée added much to the attractiveness of that resort. The hundred and odd posters in the collection were hung on boards around the walls of the hall, where they could be viewed at leisure while the regular concert was in progress.

The collection is composed almost exclusively of French posters. There is one English poster in the collection, which attracted unusual attention. It is by Hyland Ellis, and is catalogued as "The Gay Parisienne." This London version represents a young woman with a wealth of hat, hair, shoulder cape and skirt, posing à la Tasca, with a long staff in her outstretched left hand. Her attitude is one of extreme disdain for her admirers.

In the collection are two posters which are reproductions of the friezes of the Pantheon of the life of St. Genevieve, the patron saint of the City of Paris. These posters were published by an association called the Union for Moral Action, and were posted on billboards throughout Paris as a protest against the posters of less moral tendencies.

Mrs. Bloodgood's Recital.

The recital given by Mrs. Katharine Bloodgood, assisted by Mr. David Bispham and Mr. H. Stanley Knight, filled Carnegie Lyceum yesterday afternoon with a large and fashionable audience. Mrs. Bloodgood's rich contralto voice has won her a large circle of admirers and friends both in and out of the profession, and they were all present yesterday and testified their pleasure in the recital by frequent applause and superb floral offerings.

Mr. Bispham was heard to good advantage in Raff's "Last Song of Rizzio," Sharp's "Look Into Mine Eyes Again," and Schumann's "When That I Was a Little Boy." Mrs. Bloodgood's best selections were Lalo's "L'Esclave," Mary Wood's "Thy Name," and Grieg's "Ich liebe Dich."

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Taylor—Hening.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., April 19.—Miss Mabel Hening, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert M. Hening, and Elijah E. Litchfield Taylor of Washington, D. C., were married to-night at the home of the bride, in Hillside Avenue. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Frank B. Carter, rector of St. Luke's Episcopal Church, assisted by the Rev. Dr. J. Monroe Taylor, President of Vassar College, who is an uncle of the bridegroom.

The bride wore a gown of white corded silk with chiffon lace and pearl trimmings and with full tulle veil. She carried a prayer book, a gift from the bridegroom. Miss Annie Howard was the maid of honor. The best man was J. Monroe Taylor Pope of New York. There were no bridesmaids or ushers.

A reception followed the ceremony. Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. Frank W. Lord and Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Davidson of Boston, Dr. and Mrs. Seth Comstock, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. T. Pope, Mr. and Mrs. L. G. Turner, Dr. M. T. Bissell, Philip Bissell, J. D'Orsey Murray, James Gross, John Godillot, Dr. and Mrs. John B. Hawes, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Tewkesbury, M. E. Hardt, and Mr. and Mrs. Highland Porter, all of New York; Mr. and Mrs. William Bement of Philadelphia, Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Burr and Howard Clark of Brooklyn, Mr. and Mrs. M. D. Cooley, Miss Cooley, and Gifford Cooley of Plainfield; Herbert H. Drake, Mr. and Mrs. John R. Howard, Dr. and Mrs. Clarence W. Butler, the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Amory H. Bradford, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas B. Graham, Miss Lillian Vanderbuilt, Mr. and Mrs. William E. Marcus, Dr. Charles Child, Charles S. Chamberlin, Charles P. Backus, E. J. Emerson, Mr. and Mrs. Ralph G. Clarke, and Mrs. R. B. King.

Little—Winslow.

The wedding of Miss Marguerite Lanier Winslow, only child of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Winslow, and Arthur West Little, son of Joseph J. Little, took place yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock in St. Bartholomew's Church, on Madison Avenue. It was one of the most largely attended weddings of this season, nearly 3,000 being present at the church. The Rev. Dr. David H. Greer, rector of St. Bartholomew's, officiated.

Huge bunches of Easter lilies, backed by banks of palms, were grouped within the chancel. The gowns of the bride and her attendants were white. Miss Marion Knight acted as maid of honor for the bride, and the bridesmaids were Misses Marie Mott, Eloise Davis, Carolyn Benedict, Florence Baker, Susie Valentine, Elizabeth Stokes, Florence Sullivan, and the sister of the groom, Edith A. Little. For the bridegroom Evert Jansen Wendell served as best man, and as ushers there were Benjamin McAlpin, Raymond Demarest Little, another brother of the groom; S. Austin Chapin, Francis G. Langdon, Buchanan Houston, Sheppard Homans, Jr., Jules A. Vatable, and Franklin A. Plummer. A reception and wedding dinner at the residence of the bride's parents, 27 West Fifty-third Street, were given after the ceremony.

Shope—Pickhardt.

The marriage of Miss Ione W. Sutton-Pickhardt, only daughter of the late Wilhelm Pickhardt, and Charles Warner Shope, a nephew of William Krebs of 19 West Thirty-second Street, took place at 4:30 yesterday afternoon at the Church of the Heavenly Rest, on Fifth Avenue. The Rev. Dr. D. Parker Morgan, rector of the church, officiated.

The bride wore a gown of white satin, with old point lace, and a tulle veil. The cousin of the bride, Miss Elvine Richard, was maid of honor. The bridesmaids, who carried baskets of daisies and wore costumes of Nile green trimmed with white chiffon, and picture hats with white ostrich plumes, were the Misses Ethel M. Cushman, Mabel Grant Hatch, Elizabeth Cushman, and Matilda Eddy. The two little cousins of the bride, the Misses Sarah Pitt-Strong and Elsa Pickhardt, acted as flower girls. Henry B. Shope, the bridegroom's brother, was best man, and the ushers were Julian B. Shope, another brother of the bridegroom; E. W. Sutton-Pickhardt, brother of the bride, and Richard D. Small of Boston. After the ceremony a small reception was given at the home of the bride's mother, 13 West Eighty-second Street.

Wainwright—Peabody.

A notable Easter wedding was that of Miss Anna Rutherford Peabody, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Peabody, and John T. Wainwright, yesterday afternoon in Calvary Church, on Fourth Avenue. Bishop Satterlee of Washington and the Rev. Dr. J. Louis Parks, rector of Calvary Church, officiated. The chancel of the sanctuary was half hidden by banks of palm leaves and Easter lilies.

The bride wore a gown of ivory white satin, tulle veil attached, with a small crescent of diamonds and a diamond pendant, and carried a white prayer book. Her maid of honor, who was costumed in Nile green covered by white chiffon, and who carried a basket of lilies of the valley and daisies, was Miss Eleanor Russell Morris. The bridesmaids, in white mousseline de soie over pink silk, with picture hats trimmed with pink and white flowers, were Misses Julia F. Clarkson, Ethel Iselin, Lydia R. Harmon Brown, Mabel Irving Jones, and Violetta White. They carried bouquets of bridesmaid roses. William P. Wainwright, brother of the bridegroom, was best man, and the ushers were Charles Howard Wainwright, Walter Kemeys, Philip Livingstone, D. M. Livingstone, and Arthur E. White. A small reception followed the ceremony.

Maud—Gordon.

Miss Daisy Gordon, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Gordon of Cleveland, Ohio, was married to Walter De S. Maud of Northamptonshire, England, in St. Agnes's Chapel, West Ninety-second Street, yesterday at noon. The Rev. Dr. E. A. Bradley, the vicar of the chapel, officiated. S. B. Jameson of Hampshire, England, was best man, and the twelve-year-old sister of Miss Gordon, Elsie, acted as maid of honor. There were no bridesmaids. After the ceremony the bride and bridegroom and the guests were driven to the residence of John C. Tomlinson, 312 West Eighty-eighth Street, where a breakfast was served. About 150 guests attended the wedding. Mr. and Mrs. Maud will go abroad for the Summer, and will return to Colorado for permanent residence in the Fall.

Spiegelberg—Guggenheim.

Miss Beulah V. Guggenheim, the eldest daughter of Isaac Guggenheim, a wealthy silver and copper mine owner of Colorado, was married to William I. Spiegelberg of 156 West Forty-fourth Street yesterday. The wedding was celebrated at the Hotel Majestic at noon. About 200 guests were present. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Gustav Gottheil and the Rev. Joseph Silverman of the Temple Emanu-El. A breakfast was served after the ceremony. Charles S. Spiegelberg was best man, and Miss Edith Guggenheim, a sister of the bride, was maid of honor. Mr. and Mrs. Spiegelberg will spend their honeymoon on a tour to California, and upon their return will locate at 134 West Seventy-eighth Street.

Earle—Coe.

The wedding of Miss Mary Louise Coe, daughter of the late E. H. Coe, and Henry Mountague Earle of Washington, was celebrated at high noon yesterday at the residence of the bride's mother, 668 Fifth Avenue. Owing to the family of the bride being in mourning, the ceremony was private and very quiet, a party numbering less than forty of relatives and friends of the two families being the only witnesses. The Rev. Dr. John W. Brown of St. Thomas's Church officiated. The floral decorations of the house were in pink and white.

Dodworth—Brown.

Miss Georgina Agnes Brown, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Frederic Brown of 34 East Twenty-first Street, and Alfred Warren Dodworth of Brooklyn were married at the Church of the Transfiguration, on East Twenty-ninth Street, at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The Rev. Dr. George H. Houghton, rector of the church, conducted the ceremony. The chancel was filled with palms and Easter lilies.

Franklin—Johnson.

Miss Harriet Newell Johnson, daughter of Mrs. Robert L. Johnson of 180 West Eighteenth Street, was married to Emlen Pleasants Franklin of this city last evening. The wedding was held at the home of the bride. The Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst officiated. The bride wore a gown of white satin, trimmed with duchesse lace. The maid of honor was Miss Pauline F. Johnson, and Joseph Fitch of Fushing was best man.

Lamb—Brower.

Miss Cordelia Brower, daughter of William H. Brower of Creedmoor, and Sergt. Walter S. Lamb of the Twelfth Regiment, N. G. N. Y., were married yesterday in St. Joseph's Protestant Episcopal Church at Queens, L. I.

A reception followed at the home of the bride's parents, after which Mr. and Mrs. Lamb left for Niagara Falls.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Milnes Levick.

Milnes Levick, who died Sunday at his home, 896 East One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, after a long illness, was for many years conspicuous on the American stage. He was born in Boston, Lincolnshire, England, Jan. 30, 1825, and made his first appearance on the stage in 1845. He came to this country in 1853, and secured an engagement at Barnum's Museum. Afterward he filled various small engagements in other cities, and in 1857 was engaged for "walking gentleman" and "utility" at Laura Keene's Theatre. Here he was associated with Joseph Jefferson, Edward Askew Sothern, W. R. Blake, C. W. Couldock, and other famous players, and was in the original cast of "Our American Cousin." Later he returned to Barnum's Museum, where he acted "leading" rôles in the lecture room. He acquired the reputation of a trustworthy and able actor.

He is well remembered as the Julius

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000.
58 Liberty St. and 35 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
291 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Secy.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

The State Trust Company
100 Broadway.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Fourth Street National Bank
PHILADELPHIA.
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,130,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

SPENCER TRASK & CO.,
BANKERS.
Bonds and Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.
DEALERS IN
Investment Securities.
27 and 29 Pine St., New York,
State and James Streets, Albany.

GEO. H. PRENTISS & CO.,
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES.
27 William St., 208 Montague St.,
New York City. Brooklyn, N. Y.
Members New York Stock Exchange.

WE MAKE A SPECIALTY OF
BANK STOCKS.
P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
38 WALL STREET.

HAVEN & STOUT
BANKERS & BROKERS,
2 Exchange Court, New York.
Members New York Stock Exchange.
Margin Accounts. Investment Securities.

FINANCIAL.

Guaranty Trust Co.
of New York.
Mutual Life Building,
NASSAU, CORNER CEDAR STREET.
LONDON BRANCH, 33 LOMBARD ST.
CAPITAL, - - - - - $2,000,000
SURPLUS, - - - - - $2,000,000
ACTS AS TRUSTEE FOR CORPORATIONS, FIRMS, AND INDIVIDUALS, AS GUARDIAN, EXECUTOR, AND ADMINISTRATOR, TAKES ENTIRE CHARGE OF REAL AND PERSONAL ESTATES.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS
subject to check or on certificate.

STERLING DRAFTS ON ALL PARTS OF GREAT BRITAIN BOUGHT AND SOLD. COLLECTIONS MADE.
COMMERCIAL LETTERS OF CREDIT ISSUED.

WALTER G. OAKMAN, President.
ADRIAN ISELIN, Jr., Vice-President.
GEORGE R. TURNBULL, 2d Vice-President.
HENRY A. MURRAY, Treas. and Sec.
J. NEILSON BORLAND, Asst. Treas. and Sec.
JOHN GAULT, Manager Foreign Dept.

DIRECTORS.

Samuel D. Babcock,	Charles R. Henderson,
George F. Baker,	Adrian Iselin, Jr.,
George S. Bowdoin,	Augustus D. Juilliard,
August Belmont,	James N. Jarvie,
Frederic Cromwell,	Richard A. McCurdy,
Walter R. Gillette.	Alexander E. Orr,
Robert Goelet,	Walter G. Oakman,
G. G. Haven,	Henry H. Rogers,
Oliver Harriman,	H. McK. Twombly,
R. Somers Hayes,	Frederick W. Vanderbilt,
William C. Whitney.	

INTERNATIONAL & MORTGAGE BANK OF MEXICO.
NOTICE.
Having been unable to hold the general meeting on the 9th of March through lack of a quorum, the Local Board, in compliance with the provisions of Article 67 of the By-laws, have appointed TUESDAY, MAY 4TH next for this purpose, with the following order of the day:
The meeting has for object:
1st. Reading of the report of the cashier of the bank and examination and approval of the accounts referring to the operations of the business of the year ending December 31st, 1896.
2d. Distribution of the profits.
3d. Nomination of five Directors proprietary, three of the Local Board, and two of the New York Board, to replace the five Directors of one and the other board of the Section 3d of the drawing made by the general meeting of the 8th of March, 1892, according to the provisions of Articles 139 to 142 of the By-laws.
4th. Nomination of two Directors supplemental, one of the Local Board, and the other for the New York Board, to replace those of the 3d Section of the drawing celebrated at the general meeting of March 8th, 1892.
5th. Nomination of two Inspectors of proprietary votes and two supplemental, to replace those named at the general meeting of the 10th of March, 1896.
6th. Nomination of two Commissioners or Accountants proprietary, and two supplemental, for the exercise of the present year's business.
7th. To determine the compensation of the Commissioners now in office.
8th. To approve the plan of conversion of the shares of the bank, proposed by the full board, authorizing it to carry it into effect.
Notice is hereby given that in order to take part in the meeting, the shareholders should deposit their shares in this city at the bank on the 3d day of May, up to 12 o'clock; in New York at the office of the agents, Messrs. H. B. Hollins & Co., 15 Wall Street, and in London, at the office of the agents, Messrs. Samuel Montagu & Co., 60 Old Broad Street, up to the day and hour which the agencies shall designate.
The President, J. DE TERESA MIRANDA.
Mexico, March 16, 1897.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 2, 1896.
THE UNDERSIGNED SINKING FUND COMMISSIONERS, under the C. I. St. L. & C. consolidated 6 per cent. mortgage, hereby certify that we have this day made a drawing of bonds to be applied to Sinking Fund account, of November 1, 1896, in accordance with provisions of mortgage, and that bonds bearing numbers as follows, viz., 107, 880, 168, 1,078, 126, 878, 29, have been drawn for such purpose, and that interest on said bonds shall cease from and after the 1st day of May, 1897, and the bonds taken up at 105 per cent. and accrued interest to said date.
HERVEY BATES,
GEORGE T. BLISS,
M. E. INGALLS,
Sinking Fund Commissioners.

The Bank of New York
NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION,
48 WALL ST.

Travelers' Letters of Credit
AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.
BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market nervous and weak.

Wall Street gave attention yesterday to nothing but foreign war news. Quotations went down throughout the list. Stocks most largely traded in declined generally the most, though in a few instances inactive shares dropped exceptionally. Nervousness ruled throughout the day. Professional traders sold stock short on a liberal scale, but there were sales also for the long account—liquidation by owners who finally seemed to have become worn out with discouraging developments.

***

International stocks—stocks traded in abroad as well as here—made conspicuous losses. New York Central dropped about two points, and the Erie issues and those of the Reading Company yielded, while Louisville and Nashville fell off from over three points and St. Paul dropped two and a half. St. Paul was traded in to the extent of over 41,000 shares, distancing in activity any other stock dealt in during the day.

***

All of the Grangers were weak, Burlington, Northwest, Omaha, and Rock Island all yielding materialy, and in all there seemed to be liquidation as well as short selling on a substantial scale.

***

The coal stocks went down only fractionally, trading in them being smaller than in any other group. Delaware and Hudson and Jersey Central, together, had transactions of about 7,000 shares, Lackawanna not being quoted at all. In Jersey Central and in Delaware and Hudson both the selling seemed chiefly to come from Philadelphia.

***

Among the industrial stocks, Sugar Trust was most largely traded in, with Chicago Gas next, both dropping about a point. The selling in Sugar, more than that in Chicago Gas, seemed to indicate the liquidation of long stock.

***

London's market being closed there was no reflection of foreign sentiment touching the new war situation, though there seemed to be positive evidence of the execution of substantial selling orders for London account. One estimate made by a foreign banking house was that 25 per cent. of the conspicuous stocks traded in were sold on orders from abroad.

***

After a holiday extending from last Friday the London Stock Exchange opens for business this morning. How its quotations reflect the foreign war situation will have consequence in Wall Street. London quotations much depressed will affect Wall Street sentiment. If English consols are up and if London turns up as a buyer rather than as a seller of American securities, it is probable that Wall Street professionals short of stocks may have an uncomfortable half hour. Such cable dispatches as came to Wall Street bankers from foreign correspondents yesterday were no cheerful—suggesting apprehensions that further entanglements of a grave character may get into the situation, embroiling other nations than the comparatively inconsequential ones now firing away at one another.

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Grain and provision markets were excited and feverish yesterday. In those markets as well as in securities, much depends upon what shall this morning develop in foreign markets.

***

Government bonds were weaker. The 4s, 1907, coupon, declined ½, and the 4s, 1925, registered and coupon, ½. There were sales of $6,000 4s, 1907, registered, at 111½; $35,000 do, coupon, at 112¼@112; $8,000 4s, 1925, registered, at 123½; $65,000 do, coupon, at 124¼@124, and $4,000 5s, registered, at 113¼.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Declined.

Am. Sp. Mfg. pf.	1½	Met. Traction	2¾
Am. Sug. Ref.	1	Mo., K. & T.	1
At., Top. & S. F.	½	Mo., K. & T. pf.	⅞
At., Top. & S. F. pf.	1	New York Central	1⅞
Canada Southern	1	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	⅞
Ches. & Ohio	⅝	Norfolk & Western	3
Chi., B. & Q.	1⅝	Northern Pacific	⅝
Chicago Gas	1½	Nor. Pacific pf.	⅞
Chi., M. & St. P.	2½	N. Y., Ont. & W.	¾
Chicago & N. W.	1	Pullman	2
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	⅞	Reading	⅞
C., C., C. & St. L.	1½	Reading 1st pf.	1
Col. Fuel & Iron	1	Reading 2d pf.	1
Consol. Gas	1½	St. L. & S. F.	½
Den. & R. G. pf.	½	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	½
Brie	1½	St. P. & Omaha	2½
Erie 1st pf.	2	Southern Railway	½
Illinois Central	½	Southern pf.	1⅞
Laclede Gas pf.	1½	Tenn. C. & I.	2
Lake Shore	2	Union Pacific	½
Louis. & Nash.	3½	U. S. Leather pf.	1
Manhattan	¾	U. S. Rubber	½

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Declined.

At., T. & S. F., adj.	1½	Nor. Pacific gen. 8s.	1½
Brook. El. 1st	1½	Rio G. West. 1st	1⅝
Brook. Union Gas	1	St. P., M. & M. 2d	1
Burl., C. R. & N. 5s	1	St. P. 1st, L. & M. Div.	2
Col., H. V. & Tol 6s.	5	T. C. & I. 1st, Ten. Div.	3½
Mo. Pacific 3d	1	Tex. Pacific 2d	1
Mob. & Ohio, gen.	1¼	Union El. 1st	2¼
National Starch 1st	1		

There were no advances in either bonds or stocks.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

The money market was quiet. Call loans at 1¼@1½ per cent. The last loan was made at 1¼ per cent.

Time money, 2 per cent. for sixty days, 2½ per cent. for ninety days, 3 per cent. for four months, 3½ per cent. for five to seven months. Commercial paper rates, 3½ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3¾@4 per cent. for first-class single names, and 4@5 per cent. for good names.

Clearing House exchanges, $71,738,652; balances, $4,676,794; Sub-Treasury debit balances, $1,952,937.

Foreign exchange market firm. Posted rates ½c higher, at $4.87½ for sixty days and $4.89 for demand. Actual rates were $4.86¼@$4.86¾ for sixty-day bills, $4.88¼@$4.88¼ for demand, $4.88⅝@$4.88½ for cable transfers, and $4.85¾ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.16¼ for long and 5.14⅜ for short, reichsmarks at 95⅜ and 95¾, and guilders at 40⅜ and 40⅝.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—40c premium. Boston—Holiday. San Francisco—Sight, 17½c premium; telegraphic, 20c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 50c premium; bank, $1.50 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c off; selling, par. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium.

***

Call money again loaned as low as 1¼ per cent. yesterday. Toward the close a number of loans were made at that figure. It is understood that all the loans recently made at 1¼ per cent. have been by one of the larger Wall Street trust companies, which for some time past has been made conspicuous by its willingness to loan money on call at rates under those asked by the banks.

There was no change in the conditions in either the time money or the commercial paper markets. Rates remain the same.

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates last quoted on the Stock Exchange at 62@62½.

Commercial price of bar silver, 62c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 48½@49¾.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 392,021.47 ounces of silver bullion.

The following shows the gold movement from Jan. 1, compared with the last four years:

Imports, Jan. 1 to date	$1,158,207
Exports in same period	1,085,156
Net imports	$73,051
Net imports, 1896	2,804,475
Net exports, 1895	16,255,635
Net exports, 1894	11,462,020
Net exports, 1893	42,128,820

***

On the Consolidated Exchange, 100 shares of Brunswick sold at .09, 100 do, assessment paid, at .11; 500 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .08, 200 Pharmacist at .11, and 33 Standard at 1.75.

WAR AND GOLD SHIPMENTS.

Among the Wall Street houses with London connections yesterday there was very little disposition to talk regarding the foreign situation. Many of them refused absolutely to venture any opinion as to the future of the London markets or as to that of exchange rates.

It seemed to be the prevailing opinion, however, that, barring further unfavorable developments, London quotations this morning will be higher. Many reasons were advanced to bear out this view of the matter.

As to exchange, the foreign houses were unanimously of the opinion that it is only a matter of time before gold will go abroad. But among these houses the probability of such shipments was not looked upon as anything startling or unusual. They seem to have been expected for some time.

At Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co.'s Mr. L. Lichtenstein, manager of the foreign exchange department, had no hesitation in predicting early gold shipments. Mr. Lichtenstein said:

"Rates are now quite near the export point, and the strength of the exchange market makes it look as though we will be sending gold abroad very soon. I do not believe that there will be any financial stringency in Europe, however. Unless the war spreads until it embraces all the powers there will surely be none, and at present I do not see any indications of a general European war.

"The outbreak between Turkey and Greece will naturally have its effect on the European money markets. Rates will advance some. That is to be expected. But that there will be any great stringency over there I cannot believe."

Mr. Frederick Müller of Müller, Schall & Co. said:

"The exchange market is showing a great deal of strength, and it would not surprise me to see gold exports in the near future. However, that is nothing unusual for this season of the year. Gold is usually shipped abroad about this time. And this year we are better able to meet the demands from abroad than for several years."

J. & W. Seligman & Co. think that the effect of the European war upon the American market will be largely sentimental, together with the apprehension that the larger European powers will become embroiled. They are inclined to look for a decline in prices here, which, however, will not be lasting.

Brown Brothers & Co. said that the advance in exchange rates yesterday was, in their opinion, due to the uncertainty as to the European markets of to-day. They would give no opinion as to the effect of war on stock values.

Hallgarten & Co. do not expect any considerable effect on prices. Speyer & Co. expect to see a depression in the New York market, but they are not inclined to look for any great break.

EUROPE'S WEALTH AND OURS.

The existing political situation in Europe and the strength of our foreign exchange market, with the contingent possibility of gold shipments to Europe, make interesting just at this time a paragraph from The London Statist contrasting the gold held at the end of March in the principal banks of Europe, in the New York banks, and in the United States Treasury, with the amounts held in the middle of last year, and at the beginning of 1896.

During the past fifteen months the visible supply of gold has increased nearly £80,000,000, of which nearly £12,000,000 has gone into the Bank of Russia, over £5,000,000 into the Bank of Austria, £3,500,000 into the New York banks, and £17,300,000 into the United States Treasury. On the other hand, the Bank of England has lost in the fifteen months about £5,600,000, and the Bank of France £1,400,000. Contrasted with the beginning of 1895 the visible supply has increased about £42,000,000, of which nearly £18,000,000 has gone into the Bank of Russia, £14,000,000 into the Bank of Austria, nearly £18,000,000 into the United States Treasury, £6,000,000 into the Bank of England, and over £2,000,000 into the New York banks. The Bank of Germany has, however, lost about £7,700,000, and the Bank of France over £6,000,000.

To show the gold resources of the various European banks at the present time, also of the New York banks, and the total gold held in the United States Treasury, in contrast with the gold held on Jan. 1, 1895; Jan. 1, 1896, and on July 1, 1896, the following table has been prepared:

	Jan. 1,'96.	July 1,'96.	Mar. 31,'97.
B'k of Russia	£98,210,000	£101,820,000	*£109,990,000
B'k of France	78,000,000	81,600,000	76,667,000
B'k of Engl'd.	44,960,000	48,480,000	39,398,000
B'k of Germ'y.	42,650,000	48,590,000	43,048,000
B'k of Austria	24,460,000	27,240,000	29,706,000
B'k of Holland	3,520,000	2,630,000	2,631,000
B'k of Belg'm	4,180,000	4,180,000	4,346,000
New York b'ks	18,790,000	12,870,000	17,200,000
U. S. Treas'y.	19,930,000	30,000,000	*37,241,000
Total	£329,750,000	£351,860,000	£360,227,000

*March 1.

SINCE WAR TALK BEGAN.

It is nearly three months since the clash over Crete between Turkey and Greece began to foreshadow the war that has now actually begun. The Turkish massacre at Canea was in the first week of February, and, ever since, the security markets of the world have been more or less under the influence of apprehensions that war might result. There is interest, therefore, in a review of what has been the course of the market meantime. Herewith is a succinct table showing the course of prices for conspicuous stocks since the 1st of February. In the first group are shares traded in abroad as well as here, while the second list includes stocks quoted only in New York.

***

INTERNATIONAL STOCKS.

	Open. Feb.1	High. Since Feb.1	Low. Since Feb.1	Open-ing. Ap.19	Clos-ing. Ap.19
Atchison pf.	25¾	27	17	17¾	17¼
Ches. & Ohio	17⅞	18½	15⅝	16½	16
Chi., Mil. & St. P.	77⅛	78½	69¼	70⅝	69⅝
Den. & R. G. pf.	43⅝	46	36	36	36
Erie	15	15	11½	11½	11¾
Erie 1st pf.	35¼	35¼	27	27	27
Illinois Central	94⅜	96⅝	91¼	92	91¼
Lake Shore	164¼	172	152⅜	164	163
Louis. & Nash.	51⅞	51⅞	40⅝	41¼	40⅝
Mo., K. & Tex.	14⅞	14⅞	10	10¾	10
New York Central	93⅝	102	92½	97	97½
N. Y., Ont. & W.	15⅝	15¾	12⅝	13	12⅝
Nor. Pacific pf.	33½	38⅞	33⅛	33¾	33¾
Reading	26⅞	27	16⅜	17½	17⅜
Southern	9⅝	9⅝	7	7½	7
Southern pf.	29¾	29½	22⅞	23⅝	23
Union Pacific	7⅞	8	4½	5	4½
Wabash pf.	16¼	16½	11½	11⅝	11½

***

STOCKS QUOTED HERE ONLY.

	Open. Feb.1	High. Since Feb.1	Low. Since Feb.1	Open-ing. Ap.19	Clos-ing. Ap.19
Am. Spirits	14¼	14⅜	10¾	11	11
Sugar	117½	118⅝	109¾	111	110⅝
Tobacco	75	79⅜	67½	70⅜	70⅝
Balt. & Ohio	15¾	18¼	12⅜	12⅜	13
Burlington	75⅞	78½	69¼	70⅜	69⅝
Northwestern	106	110⅜	101⅜	101⅜	102
Rock Island	69	69½	60¼	61	60¾
C., C. & St. L.	28¼	33⅝	26⅞	28¼	27½
Consol. Gas	148	161½	146½	150	150
Del. & Hudson	108	110¼	90¾	102½	102⅝
General Electric	35⅜	36½	30	30	30½
Manhattan	90¾	90¾	83	83½	83½
Mo., K. & Tex. pf.	31⅜	31⅜	24¾	24⅝	25⅜
Mo. Pacific	23	23	14½	14⅞	14⅝
N. J. Central	100¾	100¾	76¼	76½	76⅝
Pacific Mail	25⅞	27½	24⅜	26⅝	26¼
Omaha	64⅞	64⅞	47	47	55½
Tennessee Coal	30⅞	30⅞	19¼	20¾	19½
Leather pf.	62½	62½	52½	52⅝	53
Western Union	84¼	86½	79½	80¾	80½

JERSEY CENTRAL.

Three anonymous correspondents write complaints against statements made in the financial column of The New York Times touching the affairs of the Central Railroad of New Jersey. A man cowardly enough to write an anonymous letter deserves little attention—and it is notable that in none of these letters is there any dispute of any fact stated at any time in The Times. The letters are chiefly whines attached to cheap insinuations. Any critic honest enough to make himself known can command attention here; no other can.

***

Robert Goodbody & Co. of the New York Stock Exchange in their weekly letter say:

"To tell the truth about Jersey Central would, we believe, be to admit that the company could only have paid an average of 1¼ per cent. dividend per annum for seven years, and only has shown its dividends to be earned by treating advances to Lehigh and Wilkesbarre, i. e., to an integral part of the Jersey system, as good, whereas this money has been, so far, lost. Possibly a very great change in the anthracite coal trade might, in the course of years, enable these items to be worked off, but that change has still to come, and seven years is long enough to enable a fair view to be had of what Jersey really earns."

ENGLAND'S AMERICAN TRADE.

The English papers just now are keeping a close watch on British trade with the United States and also on the pending tariff measure, in so far as it affects that trade. The heavy movement last month has attracted their attention to this matter.

British exports in March increased £1,197,000, or 5.85 per cent., as compared with the same month in 1896. Allowing, however, for the month containing one more working day in 1897 than in 1896, the actual expansion was only about £400,000, and was entirely due to the exceptional shipments to the United States in anticipation of the Dingley tariff. Indeed, but for this fact, those exports would have again shown appreciable diminution.

So far as the articles exported to the United States, specified in the return, afford information, exports to the United States in March amounted to £1,829,000, as against £1,382,000 in March last year, an expansion of £447,000. In February the value of American exports from Great Britain was only £1,089,000, and consequently nearly £800,000 of the expansion in March was apparently due to the desire of American merchants to forestall the tariff.

The value of British imports from the United States in March amounted to £7,678,000, as against £7,486,000 in March last year. Hence the balance of trade in favor of the United States amounted in March this year to about £5,800,000, whereas in March last year it was over £6,000,000, a very different comparison to that of previous months.

Following is a table showing the principal exports to the United States from Great Britain in March, 1897, and the same month of 1896, with the increase or decrease:

	1897.	March 1896.	Inc. or Dec.
Worsted tissues	£976,000	£228,000	+£108,000
Woolen tissues	141,000	108,000	+ 33,000
Linen piece	219,000	173,000	+ 46,000
Cotton piece	145,000	141,000	+ 4,000
Tin-plates	114,000	102,000	+ 12,000
Jute piece	97,000	94,000	+ 103,000
Iron and Steel	83,000	99,000	— 16,000
Earthenware	71,000	64,000	+ 7,000
Textile machinery	24,000	72,000	— 48,000
Skins	56,000	44,000	+ 12,000
Alkali	56,000	58,000	— 2,000
Wool	180,000	19,000	+ 161,000
Bleaching powders	19,000	24,000	— 5,000
Hardware	22,000	12,000	+ 10,000
Spirits	26,000	6,000	+ 20,000
Beer	20,000	10,000	+ 10,000
Cement	19,000	13,000	+ 6,000
Miscellaneous	61,000	75,000	— 14,000
Total	£1,829,000	£1,382,000	+£447,000

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.
Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	190	200
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	106	109
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	107	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	118
Broadway Surface 2d	104	108
Brooklyn City Railroad	180	180
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	65	70
Brooklyn Elevated	¼	½
Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Sub. 5s	103	105
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	104½	106
Buffalo Street Railway stock ex div.	72	73
Buffalo Street Railway, 1st consols	106	108
Central Park, N. & E. River	164	170
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	112	115
Dry Dock, E. B. & B. R.	163	170
Eighth Avenue Railroad	300	325
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av.	40	50
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 1st	116	118
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 2d	66	
Kings County Traction	36	37½
New Orleans Traction common	4½	6
New Orleans Traction pf.	20	28
Ninth Avenue Railroad	160	170
Steinway R. R. 6s	111	114
Second Avenue Railroad stock	115	130
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	105½	110
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	150	175
Third Avenue Railroad	157	158
Union Ry. 1st 5s (Huckleberry)	103	106
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	17	19
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.	91	92½

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry stock	69	70
Hoboken Ferry 5s	99	101
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry 5s	89	90½
N. Y. & E. R. stock	63	66
Union Ferry stock	63	64
Union Ferry 5s	108½	106

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock	81	83
Fort Wayne 1st 6s	90	92½
Indianapolis Gas stock	131	135
Indianapolis Gas 1st	106	108
Lafayette Gas Company stock	84	88
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	92	94
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock	60	62
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	75	77

Illuminating Gas.

Columbus Gas	73	75
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	75	80
Consolidated Gas of N. Y.	16	19
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stock	77	82
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	103	104
Equitable Gas Company of N. Y.	211	212
Grand Rapids Gas stock	60	68
Mutual Gas Company of New York	240	250
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company stock	54½	55
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company pf.	92	94
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company 1st	107	108
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company consl.	98	99
St. Paul Gas bonds	74	76
Standard Gas, New York	93	94
Standard Gas, New York, pf.	114	115
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	111	113
Western Gas Company, Milwaukee	65	67
Western Gas Co. bonds, Milwaukee	94	95

Industrials.

American Bank Note	42½	44½
American Typefounders'	28	31
Barney & Smith common	10	14
Celluloid Company stock	60	63
Cramp Shipyard stock	46	53
Herring-Hall-Marvin	1	4
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.	15	20
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	68	73
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling bonds	90	99
Lorillard Company pf.	105	108
Michigan Peninsular Car	10½	13
Michigan Peninsular Car pf.	48	50
Michigan Penin. Car 5 p. c. bonds	86	90
New York Air Brake Company	17	19
New York Biscuit Company	105	108
Nicaragua Canal Con., (new)	1	3
Pennsylvania Coal	320	340
Pratt & Whitney	7	10
Pratt & Whitney pf.	61	65
Standard Oil Trust	288	290
Trenton Pottery	7	10
Trenton Pottery pf.	42	45
Union Typewriter	6½	7½
Union Typewriter 1st	87	90
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	72	74
Wagner Car Company	155	157
Worthington Pump pf.	80	83

The Miscellaneous List.

Acker, Merrall & Condit	96	99
Central & South America Tel.	118½	120
Commercial Cable stock	165	170
Electro-Pneumatic	⅝	⅞
Hudson River Tel. stock	60	63
Iron Steamboat	4	6
Iron Steamboat 6s	62	66
Madison Square Garden stock	5	10
Madison Square Garden 2d	55	65
Metropolitan El., Chicago, 1st 5s	45	46½
New York & New Jersey Tel.	132	136
New York Loan & Imp. stock	40	
Northwestern Telegraph Company	106	109
Postal Telegraph & Cable Co.	96¼	98½
Pittsburg, Bessemer & L. E.	15	16
Trow Directory pf.	34	37

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	235	Market & Fulton	200
American Exchange	173	Mechanics'	135
Broadway	230	Mechanics & Trad's	123
Butchers & Drovers	125	Mercantile	165
Central National	100	Merchants'	140
Chase National	100	Merchants' Ex.	114
Chatham	280	Metropolis	425
Chemical	4000	Nassau	150
City	500	National Union	200
Citizens'	120	New Amsterdam	190
Columbia	170	New York	280
Commerce	206	New York County	700
Continental	133	Ninth National	105
Corn Exchange	285	Nat. Bank of N.	150
East River	135	Pacific	175
Fifth Avenue	3000	Park	260
First Nat. of S. I.	120	People's	200
Fourth National	125	Phenix	104
Gallatin National	310	Republic	150
Garfield National	500	Seaboard National	170
German-American	110	Second National	425
Germania	285	Seventh National	100
Greenwich	165	Shoe & Leather	90
Hanover	820	State of New York	114
Hudson River	155	Third National	90
Importers & Traders	525	Tradesmen's	98
Irving National	140	United States Nat.	175
Leather Manu'rs'	170	West Side	275
Lincoln National	750	Western National	114
Manhattan	220		

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The National Starch Manufacturing Company announces a dividend of 2 per cent. on the preferred stock, payable at the office of the company May 1. Books close April 21 and reopen May 3. The company also announces that the coupons on the company's bonds due May 1 will be paid on that date at the Chase National Bank.

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, April 19.—There was a little more activity in Diamond Match than there has been for several days. It opened at 141, account, sold to 140, and recovered at noon to 141½. Biscuit led the brokers and room traders a dance. The market is evidently a milking one, and there is money in it for the scalpers, but not much for any one else. It opened at 46½, touched 45½, and recovered again to 46½, closing at 46. Cable stocks were weaker, owing to the mass meeting against the Humphrey bills on Sunday. West Chicago opened at 102½, account, sold to 103½, with Willoughby as principal buyer; then declined to 103¼, account. Chicago Canal and Dock declined from 61 to 60.

The foreign situation is anxiously watched, and brokers have received more than one wire to "Close out my stocks and use margin to buy wheat," but the domestic strife of Diamond Match, New York Biscuit, Chicago Gas, and the Humphrey bills is considered of more moment.

Clearing House settlements were made at the following figures:

American Straw Board Company	24¼
C. & Chicago Canal & Dock Company	60½
Chicago Brewing & Malt Company	8
Chicago Brewing & Malt Company pf.	33
Chicago Packing & P. Company	33⅜
Chicago Packing & P. Company pf.	50
Chicago City Railway	220
Diamond Match Company of Illinois	141
Lake Street Elevated Company	13½
International Packing Company	23½
International Packing Company pf.	43
Milwaukee & Chicago Brewing Company	9½
Milwaukee & Chicago Brewing Company pf.	34½
New York Biscuit Company	45¼
North Chicago Street Railroad	217
Street's West Stable Car Line	14½
West Chicago Street Railroad	102½
Lake Street Elevated trust certificates	11⅝

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, April 19.—With the exception of active trading in Reading, which was affected by the movement of the New York market, dealings to-day were on a limited scale. Pennsylvania was pressed for sale, presumably for foreign account, resulting in a loss of ¼ from the opening. Electric Storage was weak. The common declined from 19¾ at the opening to 18 just before the close. The preferred lost a point, to 20. The weakness is attributed to reports of the formation of a company to manufacture an improved storage battery. The tractions were dull and lower. Union lost ½, and Philadelphia ¼ on small transactions. The Heat stocks were without special feature, the common losing ½, to 13¼, while the preferred remained stationary at 31½ bid. Closing quotations:

Lehigh Valley	23¼	23½
N. P. Com. Ret.	10⅞	11
N. P. Com. Ret. pf.	33¾	33⅝
Pennsylvania	52½	52⅝
Reading	8⅝	8⅞
Reading 1st pf.	19⅝	19½
Reading 2d pf.	11¼	11½
Metropolitan Traction	101	103½
Philadelphia Traction	69¾	70
Union Traction	9¾	10
Electric Storage	17½

A REWARD

Your Choice of Any of the Highest Grade $100.00 Bicycles, 1897 Model, Free of Cost by Using Some of Your Spare Moments.

The great strides made by THE NEW YORK TIMES within the last few months form a notable chapter in American journalism. During a period of general business depression THE NEW YORK TIMES has made steady progress, having within six months nearly doubled its circulation. This growth, while indeed gratifying, serves only to stimulate the management to greater efforts. With a view to the introduction of THE NEW YORK TIMES in homes where it is not now received, where the improvement that has been made may not be known, a plan has been devised to reward those who may assist in the work of increasing its circulation by offering to any man, woman, or child any one of the standard high-grade one-hundred-dollar bicycles, 1897 model, if they will secure one hundred (100) new subscribers for THE NEW YORK TIMES, each for three months—$3 if delivered by carrier; $2.50 if sent by mail. That no effort to increase the circulation of THE NEW YORK TIMES may go unrewarded, to those who find they cannot secure more than fifty subscribers for three months each the choice will be given of any fifty-dollar (retail price) bicycle, American manufacture, and to those who in their efforts fall short of fifty subscribers there will be paid 50 cents in cash for every subscriber less than fifty.

REMEMBER YOU CAN HAVE YOUR CHOICE OF ANY BICYCLE OF AMERICAN MANUFACTURE.

THE OFFER IN DETAIL.

Any person desiring to undertake the work of securing 100 subscribers should notify THE NEW YORK TIMES, and full instructions and blanks will be furnished. Under no circumstances will a subscription be accepted as making up the number required of any person who has been a regular reader of THE NEW YORK TIMES since Jan. 1, 1897. All lists will be investigated, and if it is found they include the name of any person who has recently been a regular reader, that subscription will not be accepted to make up the list of 100.

It is distinctly understood that all lists of names will be subject to verification, and copies of THE NEW YORK TIMES ordered under this plan must be delivered where THE TIMES has not heretofore been received. The offer is intended solely for new subscriptions, and orders from present regular readers of THE NEW YORK TIMES will not be accepted under no circumstances be accepted in making up the required number.

Orders for the delivery of two copies to the same address will not be accepted as two new subscribers. The purpose of THE TIMES is to obtain a wider distribution of its issues in homes where it has not heretofore been delivered.

PLAN OF WORK.

Make up a list of your relatives, friends, and acquaintances, only those to whom you are well known. Give their full name and Post Office address. When you have the number, write or send to THE NEW YORK TIMES office for that number of letter circulars and subscription blanks. Address and sign the letter circulars, inclosing addressed envelope for reply, (THE NEW YORK TIMES will supply them.) Send the signed and addressed letter circulars to THE NEW YORK TIMES, and they will be mailed without cost to you; if you mail them yourself you must affix to each letter a two-cent stamp. By this means you may, without calling in person on your friends, earn your choice of any one-hundred-dollar bicycle.

It is necessary, of course, in order to successfully participate in this work, to have an adequate conception of what kind of a newspaper THE NEW YORK TIMES is. If you are not a reader of THE TIMES, secure a copy, read it carefully, and thus become acquainted with its merits. You will see that THE NEW YORK TIMES is a decent, dignified, enterprising, first-class newspaper. It has always maintained a high standard; it has always stood for what is best in the community; it is not sensational; perpetrates no fakes, and is free of "freaks"; it presents what occurs promptly, fully, and in a manner to interest intelligent men and women. To be seen reading THE NEW YORK TIMES is a stamp of culture and respectability. The story is told of a young man who, when applying for a situation, and asked for reference by his prospective employer, answered: "Why, I take THE NEW YORK TIMES." He was accepted into employment at once on the theory that reading a newspaper of the quality of THE NEW YORK TIMES is a certificate of good character.

A FEW FACTS.

A large part of the population of Greater New York consists of men and women of culture and education who scrupulously exclude from their homes sensational newspapers. They want a pure, wholesome newspaper, which, while prosperous and entertaining, does not defile its pages by repulsive details of scandals and horrible accounts of crime. There is a growing revolt against those newspapers which pander to the depraved, and which inflame the minds of the weakminded and unthinking by overdrawn tales of vice and immorality. The best men in the community are calling a halt on this vicious tendency, and THE NEW YORK TIMES is daily pointed to as an example of what a self-respecting, modern newspaper should be. Secure a copy of the Saturday edition and observe the Supplement, devoted to a review of books and art. Show this to your friends who are readers of the best literature, and they will be interested at once in the attractive contents of this feature. The illustrated Magazine Supplement which accompanies the Sunday edition is a gem of art and literature. It compares favorably with the best ten-cent magazines. A knowledge of these facts will enable you to properly present the merits of THE NEW YORK TIMES to prospective subscribers.

Things worth having are not easily obtained. It requires earnest effort and untiring persistence to secure 100 subscribers, and you may find for the first day or two that the effort is not so easy as you may imagine, but perseverance will surely bring success.

If you desire additional information, write to THE TIMES. All questions will be cheerfully answered. This is a rare opportunity to secure your choice of any of the best one-hundred-dollar bicycles. Address

THE NEW YORK TIMES,
New York City.

PROPOSALS.

STATE OF NEW YORK,
CONTROLLER'S OFFICE,
Bureau of Canal Affairs,
Albany, March 27th, 1897.

Pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 79 of Laws of 1895, proposals will be received at this office until Thursday, the 29th day of April, 1897, at 12 o'clock noon of that for a loan of

THREE MILLION DOLLARS,

for which transferable certificates of stock, registered, or coupon bonds at the option of the proposer,

Principal and Interest Payable in Gold.

will be issued in the name of the People of the State of New York, on the credit of the Sinking Fund established by said act, bearing interest at the rate of three per centum per annum, payable semi-annually on the first days of January and July, and the principal reimbursable on the first day of January, 1912.

These bonds are exempt from taxation pursuant to Chapter 80, Laws of 1897.

Proposals may be for the whole or any part of the loan not less than $1,000, and should state whether registered or coupon bonds are desired, and such proposals must be accompanied by a certified check for one per cent. of the amount of the proposal.

Payments for the loan will be required to be made on the acceptance of the proposal by deposit in the Bank of the Manhattan Company in the City of New York to the credit of "Treasurer of the State of New York, on account of Canal Fund" of the amount of the award, together with premium and accrued interest from January 1, 1897.

The Controller reserves the right to reject all bids which are not in his opinion advantageous to the interests of the State.

Interest on the loan from the first day of January, 1897, will be payable at the Bank of the Manhattan Co., in the City of New York.

All proposals must be sealed and indorsed "Loan for Canal Improvements," and directed to the Controller of the State of New York, Albany, N. Y.

JAMES A. ROBERTS, Controller.

TO BUILDERS.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR FURNISHING THE necessary materials and performing the labor for rebuilding Wards 13, 18, and 21, and other work, of the male department of the Manhattan State Hospital, at Ward's Island, N. Y., may be sent by mail or delivered in person up to 4 P. M. Thursday, April 22d, 1897, to Henry E. Howland, President of the Board of Managers of the Manhattan State Hospital, at No. 1 Madison Avenue, New York City, at which time and place the Board of Managers will receive and open all proposals.

Plans and specifications may be seen and blank forms of proposals obtained at the office of the Board of Managers of the Manhattan State Hospital, No. 1 Madison Avenue, New York City, at the male department on Ward's Island, and at the office of I. G. Perry, architect, in the Capitol, Albany, N. Y.

Proposals must be for the whole work covered by the plans and specifications, and be accompanied by bonds of an approved surety company guaranteeing the faithful execution of the offer if accepted.

The Board of Managers reserve the right to reject any or all bids as they may deem for the best interests of the State.

HENRY E. HOWLAND,
President Board of Managers.

PROPOSALS FOR MILITARY SUPPLIES.—

Office of the Quartermaster, U. S. Military Academy, West Point, N. Y., April 20, 1897.—Sealed proposals, in duplicate, subject to the usual conditions, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., on the 20TH DAY OF MAY, 1897, for building materials, plumbing materials, stationery, water and gas pipe, hardware, tools, paints, glass, and other miscellaneous stores specified in schedules to be had on application here. Enclose proposals in envelope marked "Proposals for Military Supplies," and addressed to the undersigned. J. B. BELLINGER, Capt., A. Q. M., U. S. A.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Monday, April 19, 1897.

—Closing.— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
149	152	100	Adams Express	150	150	150	150	.....
111½	113	20	American Express	112½	112½	112½	112½	— ½
10¾	11	1,175	American Spirits Mfg.	11	11	10⅝	11	— ⅛
30	30⅛	1,000	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf.	30	30	29½	30	—1⅛
110⅞	111	29,490	American Sugar Refs.	111	111⅝	110¼	110⅞	—1
102⅛	102⅞	52	Am. Sugar Refs. pf.	102¾	103	102¼	103	.....
87	88	100	Am. Tel. & Cable Co.	88	88	88	88	—1
70¾	71	3,430	American Tobacco	70⅜	71½	70¾	70⅞	— ⅛
104	107	13	Am. Tobacco pf.	105	105	105	105	.....
9¼	9⅜	3,525	At., T. & S. F.	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9⅜	— ⅛
17¼	17⅜	6,677	At., T. & S. F. pf.	17⅛	18	17	17¼	—1
...	...	...	Atlantic & Pacific	¼	¼	¼	¼	.....
12⅜	13¼	250	Baltimore & Ohio	12⅜	13	12⅜	13	.....
8⅛	8⅞	340	Bay State Gas	8⅜	8⅜	8¼	8¼	+ ¼
19	20	100	Brooklyn Rapid Trans.	20	20	20	20	— ¼
102	104½	25	Brooklyn Union Gas	103	103	103	103	—1
46	46¼	400	Canada Southern	46½	46½	46	46	—1
15⅞	16	1,985	Chesapeake & Ohio	16⅛	16¼	16	16	— ⅝
161	167	10	Chicago & Alton	163½	163½	163½	163½	.....
69¾	69⅞	24,755	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	70¼	70⅝	69½	69⅞	—1⅛
79⅞	80	20,075	Chicago Gas	80¼	80¾	79⅝	79⅞	—1½
69¼	69⅝	40,924	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	70¼	70⅝	69¼	69⅝	—2½
...	...	10	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	131½	131½	131½	131½	.....
102¼	102½	2,300	Chicago & Northwest	101¾	102¼	101¾	102	—1
60½	61	5,200	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	61	61⅜	60¼	60⅝	—1
27	27¼	2,483	C., C., C. & St. L.	28¼	28⅝	27	27⅛	—1½
40	50	100	Cleve., Lor. & W. pf.	40	40	40	40	.....
15½	16¼	170	Colorado Fuel & Iron	16	16	16	16	—1
158¾	159½	325	Consolidated Gas Co.	159	159	159	159	—1½
102¼	102⅝	4,250	Delaware & Hudson	102½	103	102½	102⅝	— ½
35½	36	150	Denver & R. G. pf.	35	36	36	36	— ½
105	106½	50	Ed. Elec. Ill. of N. Y.	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜	.....
11¾	11¾	405	Erie	11½	11⅝	11½	11⅝	—1¼
26	27	150	Erie 1st pf.	27	27	27	27	—2
30⅝	30⅝	5,495	General Electric	30	30⅝	30	30¼	— ¼
90½	91½	725	Illinois Central	92	92	91½	91½	— ½
32⅜	33½	100	Illinois Steel Co.	32⅝	32⅝	32⅛	32⅛	— ⅛
5½	6	100	Iowa Central	6	6	6	6	.....
73	77	100	Laclede Gas pf.	73½	73½	73½	73½	—1½
62	64	10	Lake Erie & West. pf.	64	64	64	64	.....
162	164	208	Lake Shore	164	164	163	163	—2
40⅜	40⅞	15,365	Louisville & Nashville	41¼	41⅜	40¼	40⅝	—3½
83½	84	6,040	Manhattan Con.	83½	83⅞	83	83½	— ¼
101	103	250	Metropolitan Traction	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	—2⅝
75	78	10	Minn. & S. L. 1st pf.	76	76	76	76	.....
9¾	10	600	Mo., Kan. & Texas	10⅛	10¼	10	10	— ⅛
25	25⅜	1,000	Mo., Kan. & T. pf.	24½	26	24⅜	25½	— ⅛
14¾	15	875	Missouri Pacific	14⅞	15	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
76⅜	76½	8,905	New Jersey Central	76½	77¼	76⅜	76⅝	— ⅛
97	97¼	10,435	New York Central	97	98¼	96¼	97½	—1⅝
11	12	120	N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis	11⅛	11⅜	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅞
7½	7⅝	200	N. Y., Sus. & Western	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	+ ⅛
23	23½	7,455	Southern Railway pf.	23⅞	24	22⅞	23	—1⅞
6	6½	210	Standard R. & T.	6½	6½	6½	6½	— ⅛
19⅝	19⅞	4,420	Tenn. Coal & Iron	20¾	21	19¼	19½	—2
8	8½	450	Texas Pacific	8	8	8	8	— ¼
4¼	4½	1,400	United States	5	5	4½	4½	— ¼
6¼	6¾	400	United States Leather	6½	6⅝	6½	6½	— ¼
52⅞	53	8,460	U. S. Leather pf.	53⅝	53⅝	52½	53	— ¼
14½	15	308	United States Rubber	14½	14½	14½	14½	— ½
64¼	66½	20	U. S. Rubber pf.	64½	64⅝	64⅛	64⅛	— ⅜
11½	11¾	210	Wabash pf.	11⅝	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅜
101	103	10	Wells-Fargo Express	102½	102½	102½	102½	.....
79¾	80	6,053	Western Union Tel.	80¼	80¼	79⅝	80⅛	— ¼
2½	3	100	Wheeling & L. E. pf.	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	.....
Sales.		260,269						

Complete Bond Transactions.

Am Spirits M Co 6s		Eliz, Lex & B S 5s		N Y, O & W refdg 4s	
4,000	76½	1,000	99⅜	4,000	93¼
At, T & S F gen 4s		2,000	99½	1,000	93½
15,000	79¼	Erie gen lien 3-4s		Nor Pac gen lien 3s	
25,000	79½	1,000	63½	500	52¼
45,000	79½	Ft W & D C 1st		25,000	52½
13,000	79½	2,000	55½	10,000	52¼
2,000	79	Gal, Har'g & San An,		5,000	52¼
2,500	79	Mex & Pac Div 5s		6,000	52⅜
5,000	78⅝	10,000	90	8,000	52⅜
10,000	78¼	Gal, Har & San An 1st		11,000	52¼
Adjustment 4s		2,000	103	62,000	52
11,000	42⅜	Gen Elec Co deb 5s		1,000	51⅞
45,000	42⅝	5,000	96½	5,000	51⅝
10,000	43⅛	Ill Cent 4s, 1952		10,000	51⅞
5,000	42½	4,000	101½	5,000	51¾
45,000	42¼	Ill Central, Western Line		5,000	51¼
5,000	42	1st 4s		3,000	51⅝
10,000	41¾	4,000	101½	500	51⅝
Austin & N W 1st		Int & Gt Nor 2d mtge		2,000	51⅝
11,000	85	4,000	74¼	5,000	51⅝
Brooklyn City 1st		Lac G L Co of St L 1st 5s		Oregon R & N 1st	
1,000	114	7,000	97	1,000	113
Brooklyn Elev 1st		L S & M So Div bonds		Oregon R & N 4s	
5,000	77½	11,000	107	12,000	82
2,000	76½	L S & M So 1st coup		Oregon S L & U N con,	
Brooklyn Elev 2d		5,000	113	Trust Co certfs	
2,000	44¾	10,000	112⅝	5,000	75½
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s		5,000	112⅝	Penn Co gtd 4½s	
1,000	111⅛	2,000	112½	3,000s20f	111½
5,000	111	L S & M So 1st reg		Phil & Read gen 4s, Tr	
Bur, C R & N 1st		10,000	111	Co certfs, assented	
6,000	107	5,000	111½	3,000	79⅛
Canada So 1st gtd		6,000	110¾	3,000	79⅝
7,000	110	L S & M So 2d coup		P, C & St L 4½s, Series A	
Cent Ga Ry con 5s		20,000	123½	3,000	107⅜
10,000	92	L S & M So 2d reg		Pitts, Ft W & C 1st	
Cent of N J gen 5s		10,000	123½	1,000	138½
20,000	110½	Lex Av & Pav Fy 1st		Pitt, Shen & L E 1st	
Registered	115⅝	60,000	115⅝	6,000	100
24,000	106¾	Louis & Nash, Nash &		Rio Grande West 1st	
2,000	107	Dec 1st		1,000	71½
Ches & Ohio gen 4½s		1,000	107¼	Rome, W & Og cons	
5,000	73	Unified gold 4s		1,000	119
Ches & Ohio con 5s		7,000	79½	1,000	119¼
1,000	111½	2,000	79	St P, M & M 2d	
1,000	111⅝	5,000	79½	3,000	110½
2,000	111¾	Louis & Nash, N O &		St P, M & M consld 6s,	
Chi & E Ill gen 5s		Mobile 1st		reduced to 4½s	
1,000	100	3,000	120¼	10,000	105⅜
Chicago & Erie 1st		Metropolitan Elev 1st		St L & N P 6s	
15,000	111⅞	2,000s3	119½	10,000	127½
Chi G L & C Co 1st		Mich Cent cons 7s		So Car & Ga 1st 5s	
1,000	97⅜	5,000	118¼	5,000	92½
Chi & Nor Pac 1st, Tr		5,000	118⅜	So Pac of Ariz 1st	
Co certfs		2,000	118½	10,000	93
12,000	41¾	Midland of N J 1st		Southern Ry 1st 5s	
9,000	41⅝	1,000	116½	1,000	88⅜
8,000	41½	Mil L S & W ext 5s		12,000b3	88¼
Chi & N W coup gold 7s		12,000b3	114	25,000	88½
1,000	119¾	Mil & St Paul, Chi &		11,000	88¼
Chi & N W S F deb 5s,		Pac West 5s		1,000	88
1933		10,000	115⅝	2,000	88⅛
10,000b3	114	5,000	115	11,000	88
Registered		Iowa & Minn Div		Tenn Coal, Iron & R,	
1,000	113½	4,000	130	Tenn Div 6s	
Chi, R I & Pext 5s		Mil & St P G M 4s, Series A		1,000	81½
5,000	104¾	20,000	101½	Tex & Pac 1st 5s	
1,000	105	Mo, K & East 1st		1,000	88
2,000	104⅞	1,000	90½	Tex & Pac 2d inc	
2,000	105	Mo, K & T 1st 4s		8,000	18½
Cin, Day & Ir 1st 5s		20,000	82½	15,000	18
1,000	110	6,000	82¼	5,000	18½
Cin, Ind, St L & C 4s		14,000	82½	Tol & Ohio Cent 1st	
3,000	101¼	2,000	82½	4,000	103½
Col, H V & T G M 6s		Mo, K & T 2d		Union Elev 1st 6s	
2,000	52	1,000	56	1,000	76½
8,000	50	1,000	55⅞	19,000	75⅞
Col & Ninth Av 1st		8,000	56	Union Pac gold 6s col tr	
25,000	115⅜	Missouri Pacific 3d		notes	
Consumers Gas Co of		2,000	99	5,000	101¼
Chicago 1st 5s		Mobile & Ohio G M 4s		Virginia Mid G M, guarantee stamped	
5,000	90⅝	5,000	65	2,000	102
Den & Rio Grande 4s		Nat Starch M Co 1st		Wabash 1st 5s	
6,000s3	88	4,000	101	4,000	104
16,000	88	N Y Cent 1st coup		3,000	104⅛
East Tenn, Va & Ga con 5s		10,000	121¼	2,000	104
2,000	100½	5,000	121	West Shore gtd 4s	
Edison Elec Ill Co of N Y 1st 5s		N Y, C & St L 4s		25,000	108
1,000	111	10,000	104½	10,000	108¾
Edison Elec Ill Co of N Y con 5s		N Y, O & W con 5s		3,000	108
5,000	109	1,000	109½	Wn Nor Car 1st 6s	
		Nor Pac Ry prior lien 4s		5,000	113⅝
		10,000	86		
Total sales					$1,282,500

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891	96½	...	D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	56	75	National Starch	...	6
4s, r., 1907	111¾	111¾	D., S. S. & A.	2	3½	Nat. Starch 1st pf.	51	58
4s, c., 1907	112	112½	D., S. S. & A. pf.	5½	9	Nat. Starch 2d pf.	...	12
4s, r., 1925	123	123½	E. E. I. of Bklyn.	101	102	New Cent. C.	4	6
4s, c., 1925	124	124½	Erie 2d pf.	15	18	New England	3	4
5s, r., 1904	113¾	113¾	Eighth Avenue	330	...	N. Y. & N. H.	170	173
5s, c., 1904	114	114½	Erie Tel. & Tel.	64	...	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	...	70
Currency 6s, 1898	104	..	Ev. & T. H.	23	30	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	26	28
Currency 6s, 1899	107½	..	Ev. & T. H. pf.	37	43	N. Y., L. & W.	120	..
Cherokee 4s, 1898	100½	..	Flint & P. M.	9	10¾	Norfolk So.	60	70
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100½	..	Flint & P. M. pf.	30	40	Norfolk Southern	...	5
Alb. & Sus.	172	..	Gt. Nor. pf.	119	123	Ont. Mining	...	10
Alt. & T. H., t. r.	56	60	G. B. & W., Deb. A	35	50	Oregon R. & N.	10	20
Am. Coal	100	115	G. B. & W., Deb. B	2	4	Ore. R. & N. pf.	40	43
Am. Cotton Oil	10¼	11	Harlem	303	310	Ore. S. L., w. i.	11	11½
Am. Cotton Oil pf.	55½	57½	Homestake	35	40	Penn. Coal	325	..
Ann Arbor	8	10½	Iowa Central	20	25	Peo., Dec. & Ev.	...	1
Ann Arbor pf.	21	24	Jeff. & C. Coal	35	50	Peo. & Eastern	3	8
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	1	3	Joliet & Chi.	156	..	P., C. & St. L.	11¾	13
Boston & L. pf.	102	105	Kan. & Mich.	4	7	P., C. & St. L. pf.	46½	50
Brunswick Co.	¼	..	Keokuk & D. M.	2	4	P., Ft. W. & C.	162	168
Buff., R. & P.	16¾	20	Keokuk & Des M. pf.	12	14	Quicksilver	1⅞	2½
Buff., R. & P. pf.	..	75	Keokuk & West.	..	35	Quicksilver pf.	..	10
Bur., C. R. & N.	68	56	Laclede Gas	22	23	Rens. & Saratoga	175	185
Canadian Pacific	48	50½	L. E. & W.	13½	14¾	Rio Grande pf.	30	33½
Central Pacific	7½	8½	Long Island	40	48	Second Avenue	...	130
Chi. & Alton pf.	174	..	Mah. Coal R.	115	..	St. P. & Dul.	18	23
Chi. & East Ill.	40	50	M. C. R. pf.	100	115	St. P. & D. pf.	70	77
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	95	98	Md. Coal pf.	40	60	St. P., M. & M.	114	117
Chi. & N. W. pf.	154	160	Mex. Nat. certfs.	1¼	1¾	Sixth Avenue	138	145
Cleve. & Pitts.	160	167	Michigan Central	94	98	Third Avenue	157	165
Col. C. & I. Dev.	⅝	¾	Minn. & St. L.	16½	18	Tol. & O. C.	15	160
C. C. & I. Dev. pf.	1	3	M. & St. L. 2d pf.	45	47	Tol. & O. C. pf.	50	75
Col. F. & I. pf.	87	87	Minn. Iron	40	44	U. P., D. & G.	1½	1¾
Col. & H. Coal, all in. paid	...	37½	Mobile & Ohio	18	20	U. S. Express	40	48
Col., H. V. & T.	...	4½	Morris & Essex	160	168	Wabash pf.	4½	5
Com. Cable	150	2¾	National Lead	22¾	23	West. Union Beef.	6	7
Consol. Coal	35	..	Nat. Lead pf.	90¾	91½	W. & L. E.	⅝	⅞
Del., L. & W.	140¾	152	Nat. Lin. Oil	10	12½			
D. M. & B. S.	6½	9						

. . . The New York Times. "All the News That's Fit to Print."

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.80⅝
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.30¾
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.23
Cotton, middling	7 5-16
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.08
Butter, Western, extra creamery	.17
Butter, State, finest creamery	.17
Flour, Minnesota patent	$4.20
Lard, prime	4.40
Molasses, O. K., prime	.25
Hogs, dressed, 100-lb	.05⅝
Tallow, prime	.03¼
Pork, mess	8.75
Beef, family	9.00
Beef hams	19.50
Sugar, granulated	.04½
Iron, No. 1 foundry	12.25
Lead	3.27½
Copper, lake ingot	11.30

CHICAGO, April 19.—Cash quotations were as follows: Flour—Firm; patents, 30c higher; No. 2 Spring wheat, 75@76c; No. 2 red, 91@91¼c; No. 2 corn, 24⅜c; No. 2 yellow, 24⅝@24¾c; No. 2 oats, 17¼c; No. 2 white, free on board, 21@22c; No. 3 white, free on board, 18⅝@21¼c; No. 2 rye, 35½c; No. 2 barley nominal; No. 3, free on board, 27@33c; No. 4, free on board, 25c; No. 1 flaxseed, 77¼@79¾c; prime timothy seed, $2.70@$2.75; mess pork, per bbl, $8.45@$8.50; lard, per 100 lb, $4.20@$4.05; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $4.90; dry salted shoulders, (boxed,) 5¼@5½c; short clear sides, (boxed,) 4⅞@5c; sugars, cut loaf unchanged.

COTTON.

Cotton had a weak and irregular opening as a natural result of the European war scare and in the absence of advices from European cotton markets, which remained closed on account of Eastertide holidays. Fears of very bearish advices from the Liverpool cotton market to-morrow led to early active liquidation, after which there was some rally on renewed reports of an alarming character from the flooded districts; the worst reports yet received reached here from the Southern Mississippi Valley, yet they were disregarded in view of the warlike conditions in Europe. Private advices pointing to extensive floods over lands never before covered by water in Louisiana, and said that the outlook for a crop was very poor in many other sections.

A confident feeling was reported for more Northern localities, and some advices claimed that the crest of the flood had been reached. At the lowest point the market showed a loss of 12@15 points, and was finally quite and steady at a net loss of 7@14 points. Although the English market was closed, there was some selling for Liverpool account, and private cables, following our low opening, predicted that the Liverpool market would not match our decline upon reopening to-morrow. Toward the close of Change there was some buying on the reaction the covering of which traders were disposed to continue conservative.

The local spot market was quiet, with quotations ⅛c lower, in sympathy with futures. Sales of 855 bales were all for spinning account. With middling cotton quoted, other spot markets were as follows: Galveston, 7¼c; New Orleans, 7¼c, 1-16c low; Mobile, 7 1-16c, 1-16c higher; Savannah, 7 1-16c; Norfolk, 7¼c; Memphis, 7 1-16c; Augusta, 7¼c, 1-16c lower; St. Louis, 7 1-16c; Charleston, 7c bid; Wilmington, 7c; Baltimore, 7 7-16c.

Receipts at New York for the day were 260 bales; at the ports, 9,508 bales; making the total thus far this week 14,481 bales. Exports—Great Britain, 6,183 bales; France, 9,105 bales, and to the Continent, 8,360 bales. Consolidated stocks of 611,097 bales include 234,561 bales in New York. Total receipts at the ports since Sept. 1, 6,356,530 bales. Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
January	6.71	6.79	6.71	6.77@6.78
February	...	...	...	6.81@6.82
April	6.90	6.94	6.90	6.90@6.93
May	7.00	7.00	6.93	6.97@6.98
June	6.98	7.03	6.98	7.00@7.01
July	7.03	7.07	7.03	7.05@7.06
August	7.05	7.08	7.03	7.06@7.07
September	6.86	6.87	6.82	6.86@6.87
October	6.65	6.69	6.65	6.69@6.70
November	6.65	6.70	6.65	6.69@6.70
December	6.67	6.75	6.67	6.73@6.74

FUTURES.

Articles.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Close.
Wheat—				
May	82¼@..	83¾@..	80⅞@..	81¾@..
July	83½@..	84½@..	80⅞@..	80⅞@..
Sept.	79½@..	81¾@..	77⅞@..	78½@..
Corn—				
May	.30 @..	30⅜@..	29⅞@..	30¼@..
July	.32 @..	32 @..	31½@..	31⅝@..
Sept.	.33¾@..	33 @..	32½@..	33 @..
Oats—				
May	.22¾@..	22¾@..	22 @..	22¾@..

CHICAGO, April 19.—Futures ranged as follows:

Articles.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Close.
Wheat, No. 2—				
April	.77 @77½	78 @..	74⅜@..	75 @..
May	.77 @78	78 @..	74⅜@..	76 @..
July	.80 @80¾	81 @..	78¾@..	24⅞@75
Sept.	.74 @75	75½@..	71¾@..	72½@..
Corn, No. 2—				
April	.24 @24¼	24¾@..	24 @..	24⅜@..
May	.24¼@25	25 @..	24¼@..	24⅝@..
July	.26 @26¼	26½@..	25¾@..	25⅞@..
Sept.	.27¼@27½	27⅝@..	27 @..	27¼@..
Oats, No. 2—				
May	.17¼@17⅝	17⅞@..	16¾@..	17½@..
July	.18¼@18⅝	18⅞@..

DR. RAINSFORD FOR REFORM

Citizens' Union Movement Receives the Indorsement of the Rector of St. George's.

WAR AGAINST MACHINES.

Col. Waring Cited as a Sample of the Kind of Government to be Expected if the Citizens' Union Ticket Is Elected.

"Present Issues in This Campaign" was the subject of an informal address last night by the Rev. Dr. W. S. Rainsford, rector of St. George's Church, before the Men's Club of the Church.

Dr. Rainsford called attention to the fact that for the first time in the history of New York its citizens will have an opportunity in November of casting their votes for city officers untrammeled by State or National issues. He continued:

"We are never going to have an honest, economical, sensible government in this city until we induce Tom, Dick, and Harry, all our neighbors, and our friends to recognize that it is simply a question of good housekeeping. If I hire a cook, I simply ask whether she is a good cook. I do not ask if she is a good Republican cook or a good Democratic cook. It is precisely the same with our city government. We want a good Mayor. Some people want a good Republican Mayor, some a Democratic Mayor, some a gold Mayor, and some a Bryan Mayor, but it is no difference what politics the Mayor may hold so long as he is a good executive officer who understands his business and is willing and able to give us an honest, economical, straightforward administration.

"Now, what are we going to do? What is offered us in this campaign? There is no question that a large number of good citizens representing the machine elements labor under the hallucination that the needs of mankind require machine and boss rule in our cities. We have a right to ask them for reasons. Mrs. Rainsford and I administer our household affairs on the lines of economy and common sense. You gentlemen conduct your business after the same fashion. And so it is in our city affairs. It is simply a question of good housekeeping.

"Now, supposing, under the new charter, we lie down and allow the bosses to trample over us. What will that mean? It means that they are going to build up a political organization and keep it together. To do this they will need money, and where will they get the money? Offices. Now, are you going to have all these millions to be handed over to the machines as spending money, or are you going to see that it is used simply in wages to good purpose? Some good citizens cry out, 'But if you desert the machine, the Republican Party will suffer.' Let the Republican Party go to Ballywhack! And other citizens whimper: 'If you desert the machine, the Democratic Party will lose strength.' Let it go still further!"

Col. Waring's feat of keeping New York's streets clean was cited by Dr. Rainsford as an example of what could be expected from a business administration of the city.

"We have a lower death rate to-day than we ever had," declared Dr. Rainsford, "as a result of Col. Waring's work. Would machine politics do this for us? Never."

The Police Department, in the opinion of the speaker, is far better now than it was ten years ago. "Doesn't everybody know it?" he asked. "Can't every one see that the men are better in body and mind than our force was in the eighties?" Theodore Roosevelt was given credit for this, and was characterized as "a good fellow, though he does love a fight." Dr. Rainsford told how some ten years ago, in the very shadow of St. George's, he was arrested without cause by a drunken policeman, and it took him three weeks to have the officer punished, and then he was only fined. "Imagine such a scene in Stuyvesant Square to-day," said Dr. Rainsford.

The giving away of valuable municipal franchises formed the closing part of Dr. Rainsford's address. This corrupt practice, he declared, was a crying outrage in a city where taxes were pushed up so high and rents were so dear. "As far as they have dared," he cried, "our representatives have given away property that is yours and mine. Was it Tammany alone that did this? No. The Platt machine has been just as quick to do it. Poor old Jake Sharp was convicted, as no doubt he should have been, because he went after the Aldermen with certified checks. He was too blunt. They raised a hue and cry over him, and meanwhile some other people slipped in, oh, so quietly, and got the Broadway franchise. I don't know how they got it, but they got it."

Dr. Rainsford pointed out that, counting 1,000,000 passengers to the day in Greater New York, a reduction in fare of 2½ cents would save $15,000,000 a year to the city in transportation alone.

"I am glad," said Dr. Rainsford, "that Mr. Lauterbach has given notice that the machine parties may unite. The Citizens' Union is not going to dicker with either of the old parties, and the first thing you know we will have our own ticket in the field before our enemies have ceased talking about our intentions to make a deal with one or the other of them. It is a big movement, and we are going in to win, and already the evil elements of the city are afraid of it. We are going to do what Waring has done on civil service lines."

Dr. Rainsford announced, incidentally, that he had positive knowledge that a certain city contract had been sublet three times, and that as a result Italians, at 95 cents a day, were doing the work. "Union labor wages can't be paid," he said, "on contracts that have been sublet three times."

At the end of the address Dr. Rainsford passed around copies of the platform of the Citizens' Union and called upon those present to sign the enrollment of the organization.

THE POPULISTS' CONTROVERSY.

Chairman Butler Talks About the Nashville Convention.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—If the Populist Party or any portion of it assembles in convention at Nashville on the Fourth of July, as is now proposed, Senator Butler, the National Chairman, will not be present.

"You may quote me as saying," he remarked to-day, "that any Populist who does attend defies the regular organization of the party."

Mr. Butler said that he had received the resolution adopted at the Memphis conference, suggesting that a convention be held, and had submitted it by mail to each of the 145 members of the National Committee. The responses had been overwhelmingly in favor of non-action, no less than seventy-five taking the adverse position, while six straddled, and only fourteen were in favor of the convention.

"If the National Committee," said Senator Butler, "had been in favor of a convention, I should have certainly called one. I have no desire to do anything except what a majority of recognized leaders of our party ask. In this case, however, a certain faction of Populists who, in the last campaign, wanted a separate Electoral ticket in every State, have banded together, and they think that the party wants reorganization. I cannot see what is to be gained by a convention at this time, and I have said so very plainly."

Senator Butler has sent to the committee of the National Reform Press Association, which demanded that he issue a call, a letter refusing to do so, and giving his reasons for his refusal.

A New Chef for the President.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—President and Mrs. McKinley have dismissed the chef of ex-President and Mrs. Cleveland, and have installed the colored cook who catered for them at Canton. Both think there never was any one equal to him, and in preparing the beefsteak and onions, the favorite dish of the President, he has attained perfection. One proof of this is that no odor of this entrée ever lurks about the White House. President Cleveland preferred ham and eggs to any other sort of edibles, and fish came next in the list of dishes which tempted him most.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

The Baltimore and Ohio Will Inaugurate on May 1 a New Freight System.

BALTIMORE, April 19.—The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company has decided to inaugurate on May 1 the tonnage system for handling its freight trains. For the last eight or nine months General Manager Greene has been experimenting along this line, and has arrived at the conclusion that the cost of operation may be decreased, to some extent, by using this plan. It is not expected that a very great gain will be made, as the Baltimore and Ohio for the last year has been loading very close to the limit. The unit system will be the basis for operation on the tonnage system, the unit of weight being six and a half tons. When cars are loaded or received from other lines, the number of units of weight they contain will be plainly marked on the side of each car so that the trainmen will have no difficulty in arriving at the proper number of units to place in the train. The use of the unit system renders it very easy for trainmen to figure on just how many tons they are handling, and does away with the use of five and six figures in addition.

When the great improvements to the track between Martinsburg and Cumberland are completed, more cars to the train can be handled over the Second Division. It is expected that the gain over the entire system will be large enough to justify the adoption of the tonnage plan.

RATE CUTTING LOOKED FOR.

Rumors of Coming Demoralization in Passenger Fares.

CHICAGO, April 19.—Rumors of coming demoralization in passenger rates flew thick and fast to-day. They originated in the reported paying by the Missouri Pacific and Union Pacific of the same commissions to ticket brokers as are now being paid regularly appointed ticket agents. As the present rate of commission is four times that of the normal, its payment to brokers would furnish them with a big margin on which to cut rates, and widespread demoralization would inevitably follow such payment. There is much talk of reduction in regular one-way rates to the same extent as the cuts made by the brokers. It is feared, however, that the adoption of such tactics would result in an all-round rate war.

Passenger representatives of the Chicago roads held a meeting this afternoon for the purpose of revising the proposed new agreements of the Western Passenger Association. A few unimportant changes were suggested, and the committee will meet to-morrow to insert them in their draft preparatory to the general meeting of all lines to be held here Wednesday. At the same meeting the subject of rates for the Christian Endeavor Association at San Francisco next July will be discussed.

SOUTHERN RAILROAD ENTERPRISE.

The Latest Project the Atlanta and Alabama Road.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., April 19.—State Railroad Commissioner Ross C. Smith is authority for the statement that there is more railroad mileage being constructed in Alabama since Jan. 1 than in all the other Southern States put together.

The work of grading the Mobile and Ohio extension from Columbus, Miss., to Montgomery, Ala., is being rapidly pushed over a stretch of 150 miles, and the latest project is the Atlanta and Alabama Railroad, for which right of way is being now secured by Col. R. M. Mitchell, President, with great success. This road is to run from Atlanta through Fulton, Campbell, Cowetta, Douglass, and Heard Counties in Georgia, and Chambers, Clay, Tallapoosa, Elmore, Antauga, and Dallas Counties in Alabama, to Selma in the last-named county. The project is said to be backed by ample capital. The road will run through one of the richest agricultural belts in the State.

Work of the Railroad Board.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 19.—The State Railroad Commission to-day received an application from the Rondout and Southwestern Railroad Company for permission to construct a steam standard-gauge railroad from Kingston, Ulster County, to Monticello, Sullivan County, connecting the New York, Ontario and Western and the Ulster and Delaware lines. A hearing will be given on this application by the Railroad Commission in New York City on Wednesday next, when a hearing will also be given in the matter of the application of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company to use the underground trolley system on its Fourth Avenue line, in New York City.

East Bound Shipments.

CHICAGO, April 19.—All-rail east-bound shipments of dead freight amounted last week to 36,974 tons, against 51,650 tons for the previous week, and 61,690 tons for the corresponding week last year. The regular opening of navigation for the season was noted by the lake lines taking out 122,977 tons, the great bulk of which was grain. The tonnage carried by each of the competing all-rail lines was as follows: Michigan Central, 8,756; Wabash, 1,141; Lake Shore, 7,221; Fort Wayne, 6,013; Pan Handle, 7,807; Baltimore and Ohio, 3,859; Grand Trunk, 3,993; Nickel Plate, 4,772; Erie, 6,234; Big Four, 2,128.

No Definite Results Reached.

SALT LAKE, Utah, April 19.—The conference which has been held here for several days between the officials of the Union Pacific and Oregon Short Line Railways has closed. The Union Pacific officials went east to-day. It is understood the conference was for the purpose of agreeing upon traffic arrangements between the two roads, but that no definite results were reached. It is reported that another conference will be held within two weeks, probably at Omaha.

Railroad Men and Matters.

The Riverhead, Quogue and Southampton Railroad Company has been incorporated at Albany, with a capital of $60,000, to operate an electric road in Suffolk County. The Directors are Joseph Martin, Joseph A. McElhinney, William J. Martin, Marks Kaskell, Morris Staufer, Solomon Brooks, Joseph W. Brooks, T. E. Murray, and William A. Marr.

The Liberty and Jeffersonville Electric Railroad Company has been incorporated at Albany, with a capital of $120,000, to operate from Liberty to Jeffersonville, in Sullivan County. The Directors are Frank Lober, Wilhelmina Lober, Minnie Lober, Kate Lober, Louise Lober, Thomas M. Loomis, Charles W. Wilfert, Charles Haines, and George Yager.

The Board of Directors of the Central Transportation Company of Philadelphia, of which B. P. Opdyke is Chairman, has been re-elected. The annual report gives as a reason for failure to terminate the suit with the Pullman Palace Car Company its position on the docket of the United States Supreme Court, so that the appeal against the judgment for $4,235,000 in favor of the Central Company will not be reached until next Winter.

WITNESS NOT TO BE FOUND.

The Prisoner Said that the Missing Man Was a Stool Pigeon.

When the case of Robert McGee, who is accused of having a bottle of "knock-out drops" in his possession, was called for trial by Judge Newburger, in General Sessions, yesterday, it was discovered that Charles Whitmore, the principal complaining witness, was not present.

Whitmore and Policeman Gustav A. Gayer, who arrested McGee, are the only witnesses for the prosecution.

McGee made a statement to Judge Newburger last week, in which he said that Whitmore, who acted as a stool pigeon, had induced him to put the bottle of chloral hydrate in his pocket, and that a few minutes later Gayer had arrested him.

On learning that Whitmore was not in court, Judge Newburger adjourned the case until 2:30 P. M., and ordered Gayer to find Whitmore. In the afternoon Gayer said he had not been able to find the witness.

"You have that man here to-morrow morning," said the Court. "I am determined to investigate this case thoroughly, and to find out if this defendant's story is true."

"I don't know where the man is," said Gayer.

"But you know where to find him," said the Court, "and you must find him and bring him here. If he is trying to evade going on the stand, I want to know why."

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Yesterday's Private Sales and Auction Room Dealings.

John Davis has sold for Builder Robert J. Blake, to an investor, for about $80,000, the two four-story business buildings, 31 and 33 East Twenty-fourth Street, 33.6 by 100.

Hall J. How & Co. have sold for Morris Steinhardt to George W. Purrington, two lots on the south side of One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, 145 feet east of Fifth Avenue, each 25 by 100. These lots, together with two others adjoining, were purchased only recently by Mr. Steinhardt, from the Jackson estate. It is Mr. Purrington's intention to erect two first-class apartment houses on the property.

W. E. Jackson has sold for A. C. Beckstein, to an investor, for about $25,000, the three-story brownstone-front dwelling, 152 West One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, 16 by 100.

Francis M. Jencks has sold to a Mr. Rosenberg, for about $35,000, the five-story Indiana limestone and brick dwelling, 14 West Eighty-eighth Street, 17.6 by 100.

Stabler & Smith, with Layton E. Rogers, have sold for Joseph M. Ledwith to Mrs. William T. Wisner, for about $34,000, the four-story and basement dwelling, 9 West Eighty-third Street, 20 by 60 by 102.2. Mrs. Wisner gives in part payment, about $18,000, the three-story and basement dwelling, 457 West One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, 16.6 by 90 by 100.

In the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday Peter F. Meyer & Co. sold, in foreclosure, to Jacob M. Newman, for $32,939, the four-story and basement brick dwelling, 338 West Eighty-ninth Street, 20 by 100.8½; also, in foreclosure, to Alfred Roe and another, plaintiffs, for $400 each, three lots on Oneida Avenue, east side, 25 feet south of Two Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, 75 by 100, and four lots on Two Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, south side, 100 feet east of Oneida Avenue, 100 by 100.

John N. Goulding sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, J. L. Eccles, for $12,000, the three-story frame dwelling, 322 Pleasant Avenue, 50.5 by 98.

D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co. sold, in foreclosure, to Robert L. Knagg, for $111,000, the two seven-story brick flats, with stores in corner building, northeast corner of One Hundred and Sixteenth Street and Madison Avenue, 50 by 100, together with right, title, and interest to strip, 50 feet by 10 inches, running to centre line of block in rear of above.

Bryan L. Kennelly sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Jessie Slawson, for $10,300, the three-story and basement brownstone-front dwelling, 117 East Forty-sixth Street, 20 by 100.5; also, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Isaac N. Smith, for $35,981, the four five-story brick tenements, One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, north side, 325 feet west of Seventh Avenue, 100 by 99.11.

August Kleinau sold for the Sheriff, to George M. Smith, for $50, the four-story stone-front tenement and the three story and basement brick dwelling, 321 and 323 East Eighty-fourth Street, all title of Thomas Bennett, on Feb. 18, 1897.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway, unless otherwise specified:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., public auction sale, northwest corner of Amsterdam Avenue and Park Terrace, 200 by 180.2 by 234 by 60.1, ten lots; also, southwest corner of Amsterdam Avenue and partly Edgecombe Avenue, 367 by 176.11 on Park Terrace by south, still on Park Terrace, 194.8 by east, still on Park Terrace, 170.3½, entire block containing twenty-three lots; also, southwest corner of Edgecombe Avenue and Park Terrace, merging into Vernon Place, 412.11½ by 181.6½ by 325.1 by 102.4½, seventeen lots; also, southwest corner of Edgecombe Avenue and Vernon Place, 498.4 by 242.3½ by 378.2 by 12.7½, eighteen lots.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., public auction sale, 419 East One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, north side, between First Avenue and Pleasant Avenue, 19 by 40.4 by 100.10, two-story attic and basement frame dwelling.

By James L. Wells, executor's sale, northeast corner of Washington Avenue and East One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Street, about 58 by 120, three two-story frame dwellings on avenue, one with store, and two three-story frame dwellings on street.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Peter B. Olney, referee, northwest corner of South and Jefferson Streets, 37.2 by 64.3 by 37.2 by 64.4, three-story brick hotel. Due on judgment, $60,443.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, George W. Ellis, referee, West One Hundred and Fortieth Street, south side, 182.8 feet east of the Boulevard, 16.4 by 99.11, three-story and basement brick dwelling; also, West One Hundred and Fortieth Street, south side, 199.8 feet east of the Boulevard, 16.4 by 99.11, three-story and basement brick dwelling; also, West One Hundred and Fortieth Street, south side, 215.4 feet east of the Boulevard, 16.4 by 67.3, three-story and basement brick dwelling; also, West One Hundred and Fortieth Street, 231.8 feet east of the Boulevard, by south 24.7 by west 6.11½, by south 16.4 by west 19.11½, by north 50.1, three-story and basement brick dwelling. Amount due on judgment on first two and last described parcels, $10,280 each, and on the third, $9,187.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Henry D. Macdona, referee, 412 East Eighteenth Street, south side, 104 feet east of First Avenue, 25 by 92, five-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $8,289.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Henry D. Macdona, referee, 410 East Eighteenth Street, south side, 169 feet east of First Avenue, 25 by 92, five-story brick tenement, with stores.

By William Kennelly, public auction, southeast corner of old Broadway and One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, 31.9 by 101.1 by 26.7 by 100, two-story frame building, with store.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Francis L. Lowrey, referee, 613 West Forty-ninth Street, north side, 200 feet west of Eleventh Avenue, 25 by 100.5, two-story brick building. Due on judgment, $9,772.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., partition sale, William H. Blain, referee, East One Hundred and Tenth Street, north side, 80 feet west of Park Avenue, 50 by 100.10, vacant.

At 59 Liberty Street, by Richard V. Harnett & Co., executor's sales, 234 East Eighty-first Street, south side, 152 feet west of Second Avenue, 25.11 by 102.2, two-story frame dwelling, with two-story brick stable in rear; southeast corner of Little and United States Streets, Brooklyn, 43 by 75 by 39.4 by —, vacant and small frame buildings; also, public auction sales, southwest corner of Tenth Avenue and Forty-sixth Street, 23 by 55, five-story brick tenement, with store; also, 425 East Fifty-first Street, north side, 235.8 feet east of First Avenue, 16.8 by 100.5, three-story and basement brownstone-front dwelling.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Nos. 134 to 138 Mott Street, for a seven-story brick factory, 75 by 83.8, August Mietz of 87 Elizabeth Street, owner; De Lemos & Cordes, architects; cost, $65,000.

Boulevard, west side, 100 feet south of One Hundred and Eighth Street, for a five-story brick and stone flat, with store, 25 by 87, Thomas Baldwin of 144 West One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, owner; Frederick Jacobsen of 1,539 Broadway, architect; cost, $20,000.

Seventy-third Street, south side, 33 feet west of Park Avenue, for four five-story brick and stone dwellings, 16 by 74.6 and 17.6 by 71.6, J. C. Lyons of 67 West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, owner; Buchman & Deisler of 11 East Fifty-ninth Street, architect; cost, $80,000.

Locust Avenue, between One Hundred and Thirty-seventh and One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Streets, for a one-story frame storehouse and machine shop, 35 by 36, the De La Vergne Refrigerating Machine Company, owner; William Langdon of 738 East One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, architect; cost, $400.

Alterations.

One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, northeast corner of Fifth Avenue, to a one-story frame and iron factory, H. A. Cram estate, owner; William C. Carlisle of 311 East One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, architect; cost, $8,000.

Nos. 206 and 208 Forty-second Street, to two four-story brick office buildings, with store, Mary C. Warren and Jane M. Jones, owners; William D. Grant of 206 West Forty-second Street, lessee; John Sexton, Gerard Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 1,909 Third Avenue, to a three-story stone and frame dwelling, with store; Catherine Stiermann of 1,909 Third Avenue, owner; John Tracy of 161 East One Hundred and Third Street, architect; cost, $500.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Monday, April 19.

MARKET ST, 67; Augusta Wunsch and another to Bernard Galewski $500
WASHINGTON ST, 29; Tillie B. Brown, as executrix, to Walter A. Burke 9,500
HENRY ST, 45; Baer Schiller and wife to Simon Jacobs, ½ part 1,000
PEARL ST, 27 and 29; the New York Life Insurance and Trust Company 85,000
35TH ST, 440 West; Joseph M. Ledwith and wife to Charles W. Lindsley 2
81ST ST, s s, 200 ft w of West End Av, 100 ft to Riverside Av, and 102x103x102.2; Nellie E. Church and another to Thomas F. Hornsey 85,000
69TH ST, n s, 350 w of West End Av, 25x100.5; Roger A. Pryor, referee, to the trustees of the Fund for Aged and Infirm Clergymen of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Diocese of New York 11,000
WEST END AV, e s, 83.2 ft n of 74th St, 20x70; Elizabeth Minturn to Sarah L. Boynton 100
73D ST, 157 West; Andrew Fletcher to Elizabeth L. Fackler 1
81ST ST, s s, 200 ft w of West End Av, 100 ft to Riverside Av, x102x109x102.2; Elihu Church, Jr., and others to Thomas P. Hornsey 1
AVENUE A, 1,878, e s, 76.2 ft s of 74th St, 28x77; Frieda Hart to Emma Fica 20,000
86TH ST, s s, 208 ft e of Avenue A, 25x102; William Buchmuller and wife to Caroline Gehrig 3,000
RAILROAD AV EAST, e s, Lot 64, map of John H. Cheever, at Mott Haven; Thomas F. Donnelly, referee, to Samuel J. Benson 2,000
RAILROAD AV EAST, e s, Lot 62, same map; same to same 1,600
RAILROAD AV EAST, e s, Lot 63, same map; same to same 2,000
SAME PROPERTY; Samuel J. Benson to August Belmont and another 2,000
RAILROAD AV EAST, e s, Lot 62, same map; same to same 1,600
18TH AV, n s, 165 ft w of White Plains Av, or Road, 18x114; George Bonavia and wife to William H. Glover 1
47TH AV, s s, Lot 898, map of William's Bridge, 25x114; Mary McCue to Ida M. Dobson 4,500
120TH ST, s s, 102 ft e of 1st Av, 37.4x100.11; Union Av, w s, 100 ft n of Cedar St, 25x133.4; Eugene H. Stafford to M. A. Stafford 1
179TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of 11th Av, 100x100; Anderson Price, referee, to Thomas A. Welstead 12,000
64TH ST, n s, 228 ft e of 10th Av, 18x100.5; Augustus Diller and wife to T. M. Foster 1
WILLARD AV, s s, 50 ft w of Oneida Av, 50x150; Frederick A. Bruen to W. C. Martin 1
118TH ST, n s, 125 ft e of 5th Av, 175x100.11; Isaac Fromme, referee, to William J. Nicklas 14,000
RAILROAD AV EAST, e s, Lot 64, map of land of John H. Cheever; Samuel J. Benson to August Belmont and another 2,000
85TH ST, s s, 298 ft e of Avenue A, 25x102.2; Fredericka Buchmuller to Caroline Gehrig 3,000
133D ST, n s, 385 ft e of Lenox Av, 16.8x99.11; Mary J. Griffith to George C. Grant 1
3D ST, n s, 405 ft e of 2d Av, 20x96.2; Henry Van Arsdale to William W. Van Arsdale 1
38TH ST, s s, 162.6 ft e of 6th Av, 20.10x98.9; John J. Magen and wife to Mary Beach 1
81ST ST, s s, 200 ft w of West End Av, 100 ft to Riverside Drive x102.8x108.9x102.2; Thomas P. Harnsby to the Metropolitan Improvement Company 1
83D ST, n s, 170 ft w of Central Park West, 20x102.2; Charles W. Lindsley and wife to Helen M. Wisner 2
114TH ST, n s, 195 ft e of 5th Av, 25x100.10; Louise Lese and others to Tobias Krakower 1
113TH ST, s s, 200 ft e of 5th Av, 25x100; Louis Lese and others to Tobias Krakower 1
114TH ST, n s, 195 ft e of 5th Av, 25x100.10; Louis Lese and wife to Samuel Otto 1
RIVERSIDE DRIVE, e s, 281 ft n of 116th St, 28x123.6x28.7x117.6; William K. Aston and wife to George Noakes 17,200
RIVERSIDE DRIVE, e s, 253 ft n of 116th St, 28x117.6x28.6x111.6; William K. Aston and wife to George Noakes 15,500
RIVERSIDE DRIVE, e s, 225 ft n of 116th St, 28x111.6x28.7x105.5; William K. Aston and another to George Noakes 15,000
144TH ST, s s, 135.10 ft w of Convent Av, 16.6x99.11; Helen M. Wisner to Joseph M. Ledwith 1
OLD BLOOMINGDALE ROAD, w s, 225 ft n of 116th St, —x—; William K. Aston and wife to George Noakes 1
WEBSTER AV, s e corner of 184th St, 90x85x irregular; the Northern Improvement Company to T. Harrison Bopp 9,250
WESTERLY part Lots 19 and 20, map of Samuel Ryer homestead, 38x100x38x100; Emma M. Birdsall to Lydia Cooper 1
38TH ST, 33 West; Sarah J. Y. Baldwin to Francis J. Quinlan 49,500
2D AV, e s, 40.11 ft n of 124th St, 20x80; Mary A. Macdonald to Philip Bohnet 11,500
131ST ST, 23 West; Elizabeth Bitz to Charles J. Bitz 1
BOULEVARD, n w corner of 107th St, 26.10x100; Atlas Improvement Company to Hyman and Henry Sonn 27,000
AMSTERDAM AV, e s, 100.10 ft n of 106th St, 0.0½x100; William Cumming, Jr., and others to John Sasse and another 1
AMSTERDAM AV, w s, 24.11 ft n of 146th St, 50x100; George Daily and others to John B. Agnew 1
116TH ST, n s, 175 ft e of 7th Av, as widened, 100x100.11; Emilie T. Lesher and others, executors, to Simon Haberman 50,000
101ST ST, n s, 250 ft w of West End Av, 50x100.11; John R. Agnew to George Daily and another 1
116TH ST, n s, 175 ft e of 7th Av, 100x100.11; Emilie T. Lesher to Simon Haberman 1
126TH ST, s s, 234.4 ft w of 8th Av, 15.8x89.10; Mary R. Sayre to Henry A. Brann 1
144TH ST, s s, 275 ft w of Boulevard, 100x99.11; George Daily and others to John R. Agnew 1
113TH ST, s s, 150 ft e of Boulevard, 100x100.11; Daniel S. Slawson and wife to Judson Lawson 1
121ST ST, 345 West; A. A. Teets to Mary C. Conroy 1
113TH ST, s s, 125 ft e of Grand Boulevard, 25x100.11; Lillie V. Ockershausen to Judson Lawson 1
125TH ST, 500 West; John J. Buskirk and wife to Jacob Steffens and another 1
121ST ST, s s, 268 ft w of 7th Av, 18x100.11; Charles S. Davison, referee, to A. C. Gibson 1
FOREST AV, e s, 217.7 ft n of Cedar Place, 18.7x110; John C. Fahl to Thomas Leat and wife 1
SAME PROPERTY; Thomas Leat and wife to John C. Fabel 1
LOT 93, map of Section B, Vyse estate; John Lenton and wife to Pauliene Zimmer 1
COLUMBINE ST, s s, 14.11 ft w of Taylor Av, runs e to Taylor Av x94x84.8x95; Jacqueline W. Peck to F. W. Mosher 1
183D ST, s s, 24.9 ft e of Park Av, 25x90; Richard O'Gorman and wife to H. N. Meyer 1
LOTS 94 and 95, map of Section B, Vyse estate; John J. Lenton and wife to Pauliene Zimmer 1
LOT 96, map of Section B, Vyse estate; same to same 1
LOT 93, same map; Henry Zimmer and another to John J. Lenton 1
LOT 96, same map; Henry Zimmer and another to John J. Lenton 1
LOTS 94 and 96, same map; same to same 1
VALENTINE AV, w s, 199.5 ft s of 180th St, 25x99.6x25x99.9; John H. Metzler and wife to Samuel Wollerstein 4,875
LAFAYETTE PLACE, e s, 250 ft s of Jay St, 25x100; Mary Fitzpatrick to Margaret Murphy 1

Recorded Leases.

AHDERS, Claus, to Oswin Huettner; 301 East 117th St, 4 years $300
FOX, Simon, to Christopher Nooney; 2,102 3d Av, 5 years 2,800
LELAND, F. B., to same; 237 East 116th St, 3 years 750
BORGSTEDE, John H., to Adolph Hesse; 1,554 Avenue A, n e corner of 82d St, 5 years 1,200
LAUSEN, William, to Frederick Emighoiz; 1,559 2d Av, store floor, &c., 5 years 1,100
SWEENEY, Ann, to Thomas F. Hahen; 369 9th Av, store, &c., 5 years 1,800
GARRICK, Catharine, to Cary Manufacturing Company; 19 and 21 Roosevelt St, 10 years 4,800

Recorded Mortgages.

ANDERSON, Charles, and wife to Adelaide R. Sullivan; n s of 84th St, 181.8 ft w of 2d Av, 3 years $500
BOPP, T. Harrison, to the Northern Improvement Company; s e corner of Webster Av and 184th St, 2 years 6,000
SAME to same; same property, 6 months. 2,250
BUCKMULLER, William, and wife to John Prutting; s s of 85th St, 298 ft e of Avenue A, 2½ years 2,700
BROTHERS, Mary, to Frederic J. Middlebrook; 551 Grand St, 3 years 5,500
DE VERE, William, to Hudson P. Rose; Lot 9, Block A, map Mapes Estate, &c., 4 years 250
DAILY, George, and John A. Carlson and wives to Joseph Hamerslag; n s of 101st St, 250 ft w of West End Av, demand. 7,000
DERAISMES, John A., and wife to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; Lots 180 and 181, map of property of Isaac Clason Estate, at Corlears Hook, 1 year 14,000
FALLON, Ellen T., and husband to Elizabeth J. Haynes; 132 West 47th St, 3 years 5,000
SAME to Mary A. McGraw; same property, 1 year 1,000
FILLEBRIDT, Christina and Frederick, to the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States; 635 East 12th St, 2 years 8,000
GRANT, George C., and wife to the trustees of the Sustenation Fund of the Reformed Episcopal Church; n s of 133d St, 385 ft e of Lenox Av, 3 years 8,500
GIBBONS, Amelia and Granville, and Clara, to Henry Lippe; s w corner of Locust Av and 141st St, 5 years 1,500
GEHRIG, Caroline, to William Buchmuller; s s of 85th St, 298 ft e of Avenue A, demand 7,500
GALEWSKI, Bernard, to John Stemme; 67 Market St, 1 year 6,500
GRANT, George C., and wife to Mary L. Shear; n s of 133d St, 385 ft e of Lenox Av, 1 year 2,000
HOPKINS, Mary, to Stephen H. Jackson; n e corner of 138th St and Park Av, 4 months 3,750
HABERMAN, Simon, to Emilie T. Lesher and others, executors of Stephen R. Lesher, deceased; n s of 116th St, 175 ft e of 7th Av, 2 years 45,000
HAAS, Frederick, and wife to Sarah A. Hewitt; n w corner of 91st St and West End Av; also w s of West End Av, 58.3 ft n of 91st St, 5 years 15,000
SAME to the Cooper Union for the Advancement of Science and Art; same property, 5 years 125,000
HABER, Carrie J., and Louis I., against Edward Kaufmann; 149 West 78th St, 3 years 16,000
HORNSEY, Thomas P., to Nellie E. Church and Elihu D. Church; s s of 81st St, 200 ft w of West End Av, 1 year 73,000
THE HALL ASSOCIATION OF THE Grand Order of Odd Fellows to Knickerbocker Trust Company; s s of 29th St, 99.6 ft e of 7th Av, 10 years, bonds 30,000
JORDAN, George E., to George H. Byrd; s e corner of 138th St and Willis Av, 3 years 25,000
JESSURUN, Louis E., to Alva L. Banks; e s of Stebbins Av, 222.8 ft n of Westchester Av, 3½ years 2,500
JELLIFF, Louise J., to Caroline Wandell; 354 West 122d St, 3 years 1,000
KNIES, Frederick, to the New York Life Insurance and Trust Company; 27 and 29 Pearl St, 3 years 25,000
KRAKOWER, Tobias and Rebecca, to Louis Lese and Samuel Otto; n s of 114th St, 195 ft e of 5th Av, 7 months 3,250
SAME to same; s s of 113th St, 200 ft e of 5th Av, 7 months 3,250
LAVINE, Joseph, to T. Williams Company; 138 and 140 West 54th St, lease, 1 year 500
LAWSON, Judson, to Daniel S. Slawson; s s of 113th St, 150 ft e of Boulevard, 1 year 40,000
LYONS, Jeremiah C., and wife to Hugh Martin; s s of 135th St, 360 ft e of Lenox Av, note, 4 months 8,000
McMAHON, John B., to Oliver A. McMahon; s s of 21st St, 184.4 ft e of 7th Av, 2 years 12,000
MALONE, Marion W., to the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States; e s of West St, 70.5 ft s of Jane St, 2 years 6,000
MAETHING, Charles F., and wife to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 118 and 120 Fulton St, 3 years 100,000
NOAKES, George, to William K. Aston; e s of Riverside Drive, 225 ft n of 116th St, 3 years 9,750
SAME to same; e s of Riverside Drive, 253 ft n of 116th St, 3 years 10,075
SAME to same; e s of Riverside Drive, 281 ft n of 116th St, 3 years 11,180
QUINLAN, Francis J., to Sarah J. Y. Baldwin; 33 West 38th St, 5 years 39,500
REGAN, Katie, to Adolph M. Bendheim; n s of 135th St, 250 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 1 year 2,500
SCHIERENBECK, Albert, and wife to the Greenwich Savings Bank; 103 John St, 5 years 20,000
SAME to same; 61 Murray St, 5 years 35,000
STANFIELD, Florestine, to Knickerbocker Trust Company; s s of 20th St, 167.4 ft e of 6th Av, secures bond 5,000
SONN, Hyman and Henry, to Atlas Improvement Company; n w corner of Boulevard and 107th St, 1 year 22,000
STANFIELD, Florestine, to Produce Exchange Building and Loan Association, New York; s s of 20th St, 167.4 ft e of 6th Av, 3 years 20,500
SEITZ, William, to Jacob Herb; e s of 3d Av, or Boston Road, 112 ft n of 141st St, 1 year 15,000
STEINBRINK, Bernard B., and wife to the Mutual Life Insurance Company, New York; n w corner of Belmont St and Topping Av, 1 year 5,500
WEHMAN, Rosa, to Albert Pryibil; Lot 75, map of Unionport, 2 years 2,000
WEED, Mary A., and others, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; n s of 3d St, 405 ft s e of 2d Av, 17th Ward, 3 years 3,000
WOLLERSTEIN, Saul, to John H. Metzler; w s of Valentine Av, 199.5 ft s of 180th St, 5 years 1,875

Assignments of Mortgages.

ASTON, William K., to Orson D. Munn. $31,005
BULL, William L., to Samuel E. Kilner and another, trustees, &c. 11,000
BORCHERS, Henry, executor of Carl A. Ritter, to Bertha Ritter 1,700
BOERMANN, William H., executor of Eliza Seeling, to William H. Boermann 1,018
BLEIL, George F. and Louise F., to Frederick Bleil ..... Nominal
BLEIL, Frederick, to George F. and Louise F. Bleil ..... Nominal
BLEI

HOW HIS MEMORY RETURNED.

It Was His First Offense, but He Had Been in Prison Before.

Francis Donohue pleaded guilty to larceny in the second degree yesterday before Judge Newburger in Part I. of General Sessions, and asked that his former good character be considered by the Court before passing sentence. He asserted that it was his first offense.

"Didn't you serve a term in the workhouse?" asked the Court.

"Yes, Sir, so I did," answered the prisoner, as though regaining his memory; "but that was a long time ago, and I was only there four months. That's the only time I was ever in prison."

"You served a term in the penitentiary on Blackwell's Island, didn't you?"

"I don't think so."

"Don't you know?"

"Yes, Sir; I believe I did."

"Now, why didn't you tell me that at first?"

"I forgot about it."

"You served two terms there."

"Yes, Sir; since I come to think of it, I did, but, your Honor—"

"And you also served a term in the Kings County Penitentiary, did you not?"

"Yes, Sir."

"Your attempt to impose upon the Court has done you no good. I sentence you to three years in State prison."

Church Member Wray Accused.

The Board of Ruling Elders of the Second United Presbyterian Church, Jersey City Heights, met last night to try John Wray, a leading member of the church, on a charge of intoxication, which was made by Otto D. Heisenbuttal, another member. The trial was held behind locked doors. The Rev. James Parker, pastor of the church, was seen after the meeting adjourned, but positively refused to give any information. The elders were equally reticent.

INSTRUCTION—CITY SCHOOLS.

BERKELEY SCHOOL, 18 to 24 West 44th Street.—Attention is called to the facilities offered for boarding pupils, and to the arrangements for the instruction of younger boys. Boys must be eight years of age, or else especially well fitted to enter the Junior Fourth Class. Applications may be entered now for the opening of the Autumn Term. J. CLARK READ, Registrar.

The Berlitz School of Languages, Madison Sq., N. Y., and 73 Court St., Brooklyn. Branches in chief American and European cities.

INSTRUCTION—COUNTRY SCHOOLS.

GLENWOOD COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, MATAWAN, N. J.—A thorough preparatory home school; best of everything for your boy while preparing for college or business. Address Prof. C. G. BROWER, Principal.

THE OSSINING SEMINARY FOR GIRLS, Sing-Sing-on-the-Hudson. Miss C. C. Fuller, Principal. 30th year begins September 22d.

ALL-THE-YEAR-ROUND BOARDING SCHOOL, Hempstead Institute, (Long Island.) Fits for College, Polytechnic, or Business.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

THE GREATEST NOVELTY OF THE DAY—Sunlight Gas Lamps; half the gas, twice the light; sells at sight; large commission; liberal treatment. Sunlight Company, 545 Broadway.

MR. or MRS. M. NAFTAL, 744 6TH AV.—Astonishingly high price paid for ladies', gents', and children's fine outfit or cast-off clothing, jewelry, bric-a-brac, carpets, furniture, &c. Call or address.

GET RICH QUICKLY; Send for 300 Inventions Wanted.—Edgar Tate & Co., Patent Solicitors, 245 Broadway, N. Y., the leading house in the world.

INVENTOR SELLS HALF PATENT; GREAT commercial value; issued last month. E. L., Box 201, Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Care of Houses.

CARETAKER.—By a thorough servant, having strictly temperate husband, no incumbrance; care of private residence; best city reference. American Protestant, Box 298 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID or PARLORMAID.—By a very respectable, trustworthy young woman as first-class chambermaid or parlormaid; competent, willing, and obliging; first-class city references. J. M. J., 530 6th Av.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By young woman as competent chambermaid and seamstress in chamberand alone; four years' written and personal reference from last employer. 208 East 39th St.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a competent young girl as chambermaid and seamstress, or assist with grown children; good city reference. 318 West 44th St.; ring Cullinane's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as competent chambermaid; will assist in waitress in pantry; four years' personal reference; last employer can be seen. Care of Mrs. Kiernan, 322 East 35th St.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By young girl as chambermaid and seamstress; understands dressmaking; first-class city or personal reference. 500 West 46th St., second floor.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a young girl, Protestant, as chambermaid and seamstress; good reference. L. P., care Mrs. Preise, 319 East 30th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young Irish girl as a chambermaid and waitress in a private family. 231 East 70th St., Walsh's bell; no cards, please.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable young woman as chambermaid in clubhouse or furnished rooms; well recommended. 140 West 52d St., Mullin's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as competent chambermaid in a private family; two years' city reference from last employer. 721 6th Av., King's bell.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress in a small private family; city reference. 235 West 30th St.; ring three times.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By young girl as chambermaid and waitress in private family, or would assist with children; willing and obliging. 172 East 63d St; first bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable girl as chambermaid in a first-class private family; five years' reference from last place. Can be seen at 101 East 40th St.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a young girl to do chamberwark and sewing, or to help with children; good reference. M. G., 530 6th Av.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress; thoroughly competent; best references. 246 West 18th St.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—Would assist with other work; good references. 909 6th Av., Fitzsimmons's bell.

CHAMBERMAID and LAUNDRESS.—Good references; city or country; no cards. 220 East 19th St., third bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable girl; best city reference; wages, $18 to $20. 348 West 49th St., Soden's bell.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By young girl as chambermaid and assist waiting or light housework in private family. 342 East 74th St.

Cooks.

A LADY WISHES TO PLACE, BY APRIL 26, her first-class Protestant French cook; highly recommended; wages, $35. Call at 4 West 49th St., on Monday and Tuesday.

COOK.—By a first-class cook in a private family; does all kinds of cooking; all kinds desserts; good baker; country in Summer; city reference. 127 West 46th St.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By young girl as good plain cook and laundress; willing, obliging; no objection to country; no cards. 215 East 74th St.

COOK.—By excellent cook; American family preferred; best city references; city or country; no washing; not under $25. 400 West 41st St., ring Siemer's bell.

COOK.—By first-class German cook; competent in all kinds of cooking; can take entire charge of kitchen and marketing; city references. G., 35 Columbus Av., care Roby.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a reliable girl as good cook and laundress in a private family; best city reference; three years in last place. 213 West 61st St.

COOK, &c.—By a respectable young woman as good plain cook and washer; willing and obliging; nine years' best city reference. 11 West 60th St., dressmaker's bell.

COOK, &c.—By young girl; plain cook; wash and iron; in private family; reference. 107 East 35th St.

COOK, &c.—By good plain cook, washer, and ironer in small private family; city references. 78 West 126th St., basement.

COOK.—By respectable girl as cook with private family; first-class reference. Call, Tuesday, 36 Riverside Drive.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as cook and to do washing and ironing; best city reference. 206 East 28th St.

COOK.—By a young girl as cook; has first-class reference from last employer. 220 East 57th St.; ring Phealan's bell.

COOK.—By respectable woman, as assistant cook, in first-class private family; good city references. Florist, Broadway, corner 48th St.

COOK.—By good German cook; no washing and ironing; city or country; city references. 69 Amsterdam Av., near 63d St., first flat.

COOK.—By a French chef, lately landed; understands all kinds of pastry, ice cream; private family. H. V., 217 West 33d St.

COOK, &c.—By young girl as cook, and assist with washing. 184 West 78th St.

SITUATION WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Cooks.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID — KITCHENMAID.—A lady going abroad on the 28th desires to procure situations for her cook, chambermaid, and kitchenmaid; the latter wishes to be cook in a small family. Lady can be seen from 10 to 12 on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday mornings at 41 East 80th St.

COOK.—By an Englishwoman, as first-class cook in all branches, with or without kitchen maid; can take entire charge and can get up company dinner and luncheon; has no objection to country; first-class personal references. 129 West 33d St., Room 9.

COOK and LAUNDRESS—WAITRESS and Chambermaid.—By two girls, together, as cook and laundress and waitress and chambermaid; have first-class city references. 519 Lexington Av., between 48th and 49th Sts.; ring three times.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as first-class cook in a small private family; thoroughly understands her business; no objection to a little coarse washing; good city references. 909 6th Av.

COOK.—By a woman as cook in a private family; willing to assist with washing; good baker; sober, reliable person; willing to go to the country; good city reference. 414 West 31st St.

COOK.—By a first-class cook in private family; thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches; best city references. 327 West 47th St.

COOK.—A lady would like to place her French cook; wages $30. Call at present employer's, 83 Irving Place, Tuesday and Wednesday, between 10 and 12 o'clock.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By a competent woman, as excellent laundress and cook; thoroughly understands housecleaning; best city reference. L. T., Box 294 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—By a thoroughly competent dressmaker; takes work home, or by day; latest skirts, waists, sleeves; remodeling, alterations, children's dresses. Mrs. Hood, 186 West 101st St.

DRESSMAKER, &c.—By a young girl as competent and good dressmaker, take entire charge of children, or assist with other work; personal references. M. G., 530 6th Av.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS or NURSE.—By a French lady as nursery governess or nurse; best long city references. C. L., 341 West 30th St.

GOVERNESS or COMPANION.—By French governess or companion; a Summer engagement, or longer; would travel. M. S., 341 West 30th St.

GOVERNESS.—By a French governess; visiting or resident; good reference. O. L., Box 42, 1,242 Broadway.

NURSERY GOVERNESS or NURSE.—By a refined North German, from Hanover, to take full charge of children from four years up, or maid to young ladies; teaches German; best references. S. Warodell, 138 East 43d St.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By widow as housekeeper in clubhouse; city or country; take full charge; best reference. Box C, 1,513 3d Av.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID, &c.—By an active, educated French Swiss Protestant, of middle-age, as competent lady's maid or nurse and seamstress; experienced packer and traveler; city references. Corrado, 117 West 26th St., third floor.

LADY'S MAID.—By a North German as maid to lady or grown children; excellent dressmaker, hairdresser, seamstress, or sewing by day. D. B., Box 302 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—By a first-class French lady's maid; thoroughly competent; accustomed to travel; best references. C. Noble, 130 West 62d St.

LADY'S MAID.—As lady's maid to an elderly lady; good seamstress; has lived with English nobility. J. B., care Thomas, 1,323 2d Av.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—As maid and seamstress, or good packer; would assist with other duties; good reference. 909 6th Av., Fitzsimmon's bell.

MAID or COURIER.—A lady wishes to secure a position for a French woman as maid or courier; ten years' references. Apply till April 22, 39 East 58d St.

MAID.—By young Swedish girl as maid and seamstress or children's maid; personal reference. 642 3d Av., top floor.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a North German Protestant girl as maid and seamstress or light housework and sewing. M. B., 434 East 78th St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable girl as first-class laundress in private family, or chamberwork, or fine washing; city or country; three years' city reference. 252 West 33d St.; Brennen's bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By a competent woman; is willing to assist with chamberwork in a small family; best personal reference. A. M., Box 339 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—By good laundress; private family; city or country; best city reference from last place; no cards unless fare paid. 642 3d Av., fancy store, near 42d St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress or as head laundress or alone; understands her business thoroughly; family going to Europe. M. Walsh, 1,015 6th Av.

LAUNDRESS.—In private family; best city reference; Protestant. Reference, Box 14, 1,242 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—By a French laundress to take home family washing at reasonable terms. Corrado, 117 West 26th St., third floor.

LAUNDRESS.—By a competent laundress; country preferred; best reference. 256 West 41st St.; first floor.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young girl as first-class laundress; good city reference. C. R., Box 87, 1,242 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress; willing to assist at chamberwork; best city reference. 227 East 35th St.; ring bell once.

LAUNDRESS.—By a Protestant woman; city or country; no other work; good reference. April, Box 19, 1,242 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—Fully competent in all capacities; best city reference. 50 East 62d St.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By an American woman as nurse; competent to take entire charge of infant; thoroughly understands bottle feeding; good city reference. Nurse, Times Agency, 1,334 3d Av.

NURSE.—By a well educated young French girl, just landed, speaking no English, as nurse; first-class recommendations. Sajons, 130 Clinton Place.

NURSE.—As nurse; can take charge of infant, do chamberwork, or plain sewing; city or country; best city reference. 252 West 33d St.; Brennen's bell.

NURSE.—By a refined girl; speaks French and German; to take entire charge of one young child. Ida K., 341 West 30th St.

NURSE.—By a respectable woman as infant's nurse; can be well recommended by last employers. 565 9th Av.

NURSE.—By reliable infant's nurse; takes entire charge; brings up on bottle; city or country; three years' city reference. 414 West 31st St.

NURSE.—By young Swiss girl to children; is willing to travel. 328 East 77th St.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By young woman; capable of taking entire charge from birth; or growing children; personal city reference. 14 West 44th St.

INFANT'S NURSE.—Can bring up on bottle; capable in every capacity; would like to go abroad; no cards; best reference from present employer. 571 Park Av.

CHILD'S NURSE.—By a respectable Protestant girl; good reference. J. A., 418 West 48th St.

Parlormaids.

PARLORMAID or WAITRESS.—By young girl in small family; city or country; city references. A. M., Box 58, 1,242 Broadway.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS or LADY'S MAID.—By young Swiss girl, speaking French and German. Bertha Greder, 65 Willow Av., Hoboken, N. J.

Waitresses.

A LADY BREAKING UP HOUSEKEEPING desires to place her waitress, whom she can highly recommend. Call at 71 West 52d St., Tuesday, between 9 and 12.

WAITRESS—CHAMBERMAID—LAUNDRESS.—A lady going abroad May 1 would like to obtain positions for her waitress, chambermaid, and laundress. Call at 52 East 34th St., on Monday and Tuesday afternoons.

WAITRESS or PARLOR MAID.—By first-class waitress or parlor maid; also chambermaid; willing and obliging; reference. 402 West 56th St.; second floor.

WAITRESS — LAUNDRESS. — A lady going abroad May 1 would like to obtain positions for her waitress and laundress. Call at 52 East 34th St., on Monday and Tuesday afternoons.

WAITRESS.—By a first-class Swedish waitress in a private family; best references; $25 to $20. C., Box 85, 1,242 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—First-class; best city reference; private family; wages, $20 to $22; no cards. 428 West 37th St., third floor, front.

WAITRESS.—By a first-class waitress in private family; city or country; best city references. Gannon, 188 Amsterdam Av.

WAITRESS or PARLORMAID.—First-class; thoroughly competent; best city reference. Ryan, 111 West 53d St.; no cards.

Miscellaneous.

A COMPETENT GERMAN PERSON, SPEAKS English, French, wishes to accompany family to Europe; free voyage; is a good sailor. Traveler, 1,334 3d Av.

SITUATION WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—By Frenchman, 32, single, tall; speaks English; years' reference New York and Newport. Louis, 125 West 26th St.

BUTLER.—By butler in private family; speaks German, French, and English; age 28; best city references. C. G., 758 6th Av.

BUTLER—COOK.—By a competent couple; husband as first-class butler; wife as first-class cook in French and American cooking; good baker and pastry cook; highest city reference. J. V., 145 West 31st St.

BUTLER.—By steady, sober, experienced Englishman; lived with best families; age thirty-eight; height 5 feet 9 inches; well recommended. D. M., Box 271 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By single man as butler; speaks French and English; perfectly sober, honest, neat, and industrious; excellent city references. H. H., 319 West 29th St.

BUTLER—COOK.—By a French couple; both competent in every branch; man good valet; also willing and obliging; best reference. C. B., Box 48, 1,242 Broadway.

BUTLER or SECOND MAN.—By a Frenchman; age, 26; private family; neat appearance; good character; city or country; best references. Paul Agnus, 189 West 26th St.

BUTLER and VALET.—By an English-trained servant, who thoroughly understands the duties of a gentleman's house; lady or gentleman seen. 455 6th Av., store, Butler.

BUTLER.—By a young man as butler in a first-class private family; best city reference. 18 East 28th St.

BUTLER.—By a thoroughly competent young man; best references; moderate wages; town or country. Butler, Box 199 Times Office.

Care of Houses.

CARE OF HORSES, &c.—By young Frenchman; age, 26; country; understands care of horses, cows, garden, and general housework. P. A. C., 139 West 26th St.

CARETAKERS.—Man and wife, middle-aged, will take care of private house during Summer for small compensation; good reference. Edward, Box 186, 1,242 Broadway.

Chefs.

CHEF.—French; single; understands his business in all its branches; first-class references; in private family; city or country. F. D., 10 West 26th St.

CHEF.—French; single; understands his business in all branches; first-class references; in private family; city or country. F. D., 107 West 26th St.

CHEF.—By a chef from Paris; private house; English Embassy reference. Plait, 234 West 27th St.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—By a first-class, steady, sober, reliable all around man; city driver; thoroughly experienced; perfectly competent; strictly temperate; generally useful; can attend to work; good gardener; single; milks, &c.; best city and country references; city or country. T., 58 Beach St.

COACHMAN.—Thoroughly experienced; unexceptionable personal recommendations; stylish appearance; skillful horseman; drives tandem, four; irreproachable character; temperate, obliging, punctual. Trustworthy, 1,620 Broadway. Telephone 1619-38th.

COACHMAN.—Single; understands business thoroughly; unquestionable recommendations from prominent metropolitan families; "smart" appearance; skillful rider, driver; sober, honest, respectful. Obliging, 1,620 Broadway. Telephone 1619 38th.

COACHMAN.—By a first-class man; single; strictly temperate; thoroughly experienced care of horses; careful driver; city or country; generally useful; satisfactory references. Thomas, 841 Madison Av.

COACHMAN.—By a young man; married; no incumbrance; ten years' best city references; last employer can be seen, who will testify as to ability in every respect. J. C., 990 6th Av.

COACHMAN and GARDENER.—By German, 40 years of age; understands the full care of horses, milking, gardening, and all the work on a gentleman's place. R. Smith, 94 Division St.

COACHMAN and GARDENER.—Single; good driver; milk; thoroughly understands care of gentleman's place; strictly competent; good reference. C., Box 212, 152 6th Av.

COACHMAN.—By a single man who thoroughly understands the care of horses, carriages; can furnish the best of reference. J. E. M., 319 West 43d St.

COACHMAN and GARDENER.—By a German, speaking English; highest personal references. H. K., 53 Greenwich Av.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman wishes place for his coachman; three years' reference; honest, sober, and thoroughly capable. K., 92 Liberty St.

COACHMAN.—Gardener; useful man; excellent references. W. R. Cullen, 179 Richard St., Brooklyn.

COACHMAN OR SECOND MAN.—By young man as coachman or second man in private family. W. S., Box 20, 156 East 125th St.

COACHMAN or USEFUL MAN.—Colored; city or country; eight years' reference from present employer; going abroad. 54 West 47th St.

COACHMAN.—By a German; city or country; good city reference. Adolph, 1,242 Broadway.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—First-class; disengaged May 1; 22 years' experience of gardening on private places; greenhouses, park, lawn, flowers, fruits, and vegetables; forcing of roses, grapes, &c.; best reference to ability and character; married. H. H., Box 200 Times.

GARDENER and FLORIST.—First-class in all its branches; single German with best references; on gentleman's place, for garden and greenhouses only. C. H. Waldhauser, 395 West St.

Grooms.

GROOM and COACHMAN.—By a young man as groom and coachman in a private family; strictly temperate; understands his business; can see present employer. Apply by mail, J. M., 985 Madison Av.

GROOM and SECOND MAN.—Single; five years' driving reference; willing and obliging; city or country. C. K., 130 East 41st St.

Second Men.

SECOND MAN.—Experienced, efficient, sober, industrious, capable, willing, and obliging; family going abroad; very best city references from present employer; city or country. Felix, 7 East 61st St.

Miscellaneous.

COMPANION or VALET.—To travel as companion or valet to a gentleman or lady; can speak five languages; has best city references. B. P. A., 252 West 42d St.

JANITOR.—Man and wife as janitor or gentleman's place. Janitor, 181 West 87th St.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—Man and wife, to take charge of bachelor's apartment; must be good butler and cook and have first-class city references. H. B., Box 335 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

WANTED—An experienced advertising canvasser to take charge of a special feature for one of the foremost daily newspapers in the country. Address G. S., Box 101 Times Office.

HOTELS.

HOTEL MAJESTIC

Central Park West, 72d and 73st St., N. Y.
FACING CENTRAL PARK.
THE ELITE HOTEL OF AMERICA.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PURSUANT TO STATUTORY REQUIREMENT, notice is hereby given that an act has been passed by both branches of the Legislature entitled

AN ACT

authorizing the Board of Fire Commissioners of the City of New York to inquire into the facts relating to the claim to be placed on the pension roll of the Fire Department of said city of any officer who has served as Chief of Battalion of the uniformed force of said department, whose term of office or service was terminated pursuant to the provisions of Section One Hundred and Seventeen of Chapter Three Hundred and Thirty-five of the laws of eighteen hundred and seventy-three, and if upon proper investigation it shall appear to the said board that he should receive the benefit of the relief fund of said department.

Further notice is hereby given that a public hearing upon such bill will be held at the office of the Mayor, in the City Hall, in the City of New York, on April 22nd, 1897, at 3 o'clock P. M.—Dated City Hall, New York, April 15th, 1897.

W. L. STRONG, Mayor.

PURSUANT TO STATUTORY REQUIREMENT, notice is hereby given that an act has been passed by both branches of the Legislature entitled

AN ACT

to amend Chapter Fifty-seven of the laws of eighteen hundred and ninety-six, entitled "An act to lay out and establish an approach and entrance to the Grand Boulevard and Concourse, from the Central Bridge over the Harlem River to Butternut Street and Pond Place, in the City of New York.

Further notice is hereby given that a public hearing upon such bill will be held at the office of the Mayor, in the City Hall, in the City of New York, on April 22nd, 1897, at 2:30 o'clock P. M.—Dated City Hall, New York, April 14th, 1897.

W. L. STRONG, Mayor.

PURSUANT TO STATUTORY REQUIREMENT, notice is hereby given that an act has been passed by both branches of the Legislature entitled

AN ACT

to provide for the vesting of title in the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New York to certain lands, tenements, and hereditaments situated in said city.

Further notice is hereby given that a public hearing upon such bill will be held at the office of the Mayor, in the City Hall, in the City of New York, on Thursday, April 22nd, 1897, at 3:45 o'clock P. M.—Dated City Hall, New York, April 17th, 1897.

W. L. STRONG, Mayor.

PURSUANT TO STATUTORY REQUIREMENT, notice is hereby given that an act has been passed by both branches of the Legislature entitled

AN ACT

relative to the improvement and completion of Riverside Park, in the City of New York.

Further notice is hereby given that a public hearing upon such bill will be held at the office of the Mayor, in the City Hall, in the City of New York, on April 21st, 1897, at 3 o'clock P. M.—Dated City Hall, New York, April 14, 1897.

W. L. STRONG, Mayor.

SUMMER RESORTS.

Going to the Mountains?

Are you looking for a spot to spend the Summer which combines health, comfort, and pleasure

AT MODERATE COST?

If so, send 6 cents for postage or call and get free at offices below the illustrated book "Summer Homes." It gives list of Hotels, Farm and Boarding Houses, with their location, rates, attractions, &c., in the Mountains of Orange, Sullivan, Ulster, and Delaware Counties, N. Y., on the main line and branches of the New York, Ontario & Western Railway, 2,000 feet above the sea, a region of great beauty and absolute healthfulness. In New York: No. 2 Battery Place, 113, 165, 171, 371, 944, 1,328 Broadway, 13 Astor Place, 787 6th Av., 251 Columbus Av., 124 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St.; ticket offices, foot of Franklin and West 42d Sts. In Brooklyn: No. 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., 98 Broadway, 287 Manhattan Av., Greenpoint, and "Eagle" Office.

"ILLUSTRATED HOMES," containing half-tone reproductions from photographs of 535 of the above "HOMES," can be obtained of ticket agents for 25c.

On Saturday, May 29, Excursion Tickets for one fare will be sold at 371 Broadway and ferry offices, giving an opportunity of personally selecting a Summer home and also enjoying a day's fishing in this delightful region. Tickets good returning Tuesday, June 1. J. C. ANDERSON, General Passenger Agt., 56 Beaver St., New York.

MANSION HOUSE, Roslyn, L. I.—Beautiful scenery, fine roads, excellent table, 20 miles from city.

SPRING R' RTS.

KINZLER'S HOTEL,
Bellevue Avenue, Newport, R. I.
Strictly first-class. A. F. RINZLER, Prop.

Atlantic City, N. J.

THE GRAND ATLANTIC,
AN ELEGANT NEW HOTEL,
WITH EVERY MODERN CONVENIENCE.
VIRGINIA AVE. AND BEACH,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
300 large suites, containing two to six windows each. "Terms moderate." Send for illustrated booklet.

CHARLES E. COPE,
G. FRANK COPE,
Proprietors.

HOTEL ST. CHARLES.
ATLANTIC CITY.
OPEN ALL THE YEAR.
FINEST ON THE COAST.
Salt and fresh water in all baths; all conveniences; send for illustrated booklet.
JAMES B. REILLY.

HOTEL TRAYMORE
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Overlooks the most delightful section of this famous beach. Seasonable comforts and amusements.
Open throughout the year.
D. S. WHITE, Jr., Prop.

THE ROMAN.
American and European Plans.
FINEST CUISINE AT ATLANTIC CITY.
CALLAWAY & ALEXANDER.

HOTEL EDISON.
A SPLENDID FAMILY HOTEL.
Reasonable rates. Close to the Ocean.
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. J. C. COPELAND.

HOTEL STICKNEY, Kentucky Av., Atlantic City, N. J.; 100 feet from ocean; excellent cuisine; transient; $2 to $2.50; weekly, $10 to $14. Send for booklet. L. V. STICKNEY.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

AN ASSORTMENT of Second-hand STEINWAY grand, square, and upright pianos, some nearly new, all fully warranted; also for sale, cheap, the largest stock of second-hand pianos of other makers, including every prominent name in America and Europe. Beware of bogus instruments represented as genuine Steinway Pianos. STEINWAY & SONS, Steinway Hall, New York.

CHICKERING UPRIGHT, FINE CONDITION; excellent opportunity for party wishing high-grade piano at reasonable price. LOUIS J. JOSCELYN, 10 East 16th St.

EXCURSIONS.

GOING TO TRAVEL?
NEW TOURS, 1897, TO EUROPE.
Entirely New Routes. All Expenses Included. High Class parties leave May and June; also Summer Vacation Tours, All Routes.
Programmes Post Free. Correspondence Invited.
Steamships—Travel Tickets Everywhere—Railroads
HENRY GAZE & SONS, Ltd.,
113 Broadway, New York.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

COOK'S TOURS TO EUROPE.
Arrangements suited to all. New routes, best accommodations.
High-class Select Parties in May and June.
GRAND SUMMER CRUISE OF S.S. OHIO.
70 days for $475 up, leaving June 28.
Special Programme of Medium Priced
VACATION TOURS TO EUROPE.
JUNE AND JULY.
THOS. COOK & SON,
261 and 1225 Broadway, New York.
Boston, 332 Washington St.; Phila., 828 Chestnut St.

FRENCH LINE.
COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.
DIRECT LINE TO HAVRE—PARIS, FRANCE.
LA CHAMPAGNE, Poirot...Sat., April 24, 10 A.M.
LA GASCOGNE, Baudelon...Sat., May 1, 10 A.M.
Rates of Passage, First Class, N. Y. to Paris, $105 and up by all steamers, except La Touraine, inc. Railway fare to Paris, and landing charges; Parlor car seat is extra during Summer season; 2d class to Paris, $54.75.
A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

ANCHOR LINE.
GLASGOW VIA LONDONDERRY.
From Pier 54 North River, foot West 24th St.
Circassia, Ap. 24, noon | Furnessia, May 15, noon
Anchoria, May 8, noon | Ethiopia, May 22, noon
City of Rome.....June 5 and July 3
Cabin, City of Rome, $70. Other Strs., $50.
Second Cabin:
Rome, $42.50. Furnessia, $37.50. Other Strs., $35.
Steerage Passage:
Rome, $25.50. Furnessia, $24.50. Other Strs., $23.50.
For new illustrated Book of Tours, etc., apply to HENDERSON BROTHERS, agts., 7 Bowling Green.

WHITE STAR LINE.
Teutonic, Apr. 21, Noon | Teutonic, May 19, Noon
Britannic, Apr. 28, Noon | Britannic, May 26, Noon
Majestic, May 5, Noon | Majestic, June 2, Noon
Germanic, May 12, Noon | Germanic, June 9, Noon
No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers.
Pier 45 North River. Office, 29 Broadway, N. Y.
H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE.
For Rotterdam and Amsterdam, Via Boulogne-Sur-Mer.
S. S. OBDAM.....Saturday, April 24, 10 A. M.
S. S. VEENDAM.....Saturday, May 1, 10 A. M.
First cabin, $72.50 and upward; second cabin, $30; steerage, $26. Apply to Netherlands-American Steam Navigation Co., 39 Broadway, N. Y.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE OF STEAMERS
NEW YORK—LONDON—WEEKLY.
Sailing from Pier 30 N. R., ft. West Houston St.
MANITOBA.....April 24
For freight and passage apply to
NEW YORK SHIPPING CO.,
General Agents.
Washington Building, 1 Broadway, New York.

JAPAN-CHINA.
PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
From San Francisco to Shanghai, Yokohama, Hongkong:
CITY OF PEKING, via Honolulu.....May 1, 1 P. M.
DORIC, via Honolulu.....May 11, 1 P. M.
CHINA.....May 20, 1 P. M.
BELGIC, via Honolulu.....May 29, 1 P. M.
PERU, via Honolulu.....June 8, 1 P. M.
For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway, or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.
Intended steamship sailings from Vancouver
TO JAPAN AND CHINA:
EMPRESS OF CHINA..May 10, July 12, Sept. 13
EMPRESS OF INDIA...May 31, Aug. 2, Oct. 11
EMPRESS OF JAPAN..June 21, Aug. 23, Nov. 8
TO HONOLULU, FIJI AND AUSTRALIA:
MIOWERA, May 8. AORANGI, June 8.
Second cabin accommodations very low rates.
For tickets and freight rates apply 333 Broadway, For freight rates only, 65 Wall St., N. Y.

CLYDE LINE.
CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest.
JACKSONVILLE, and all Florida points.
From Pier 29 E. R., foot of Roosevelt St., 3 P. M.
COMANCHE, Chas. & Jacksonville, Wed., Ap. 21
ALGONQUIN, Chas. & Jacksonville, Fri., Apr. 23
SEMINOLE, Chas. & Jacksonville, Mon., Apr. 26
IROQUOIS, Chas. & Jacksonville, Wed., April 28
Steamers have first-class passenger accommodations. WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents.
5 Bowling Green, New York.
Fla. Cent. & Pen. Fast F. & P. Line, via Jacksonville.
Great So. Freight & Passenger Line, via Charleston.
T. G. EGER, General Agent, 391 Broadway, N. Y.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
DAILY SERVICE.
For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Newport News, Petersburg, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Va., and Washington, D. C., from Pier 26 N. R. Sailing every week day, except Saturday, at 3 P. M., and Sat. at 4 P. M.
W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice-Pres. and Traffic Mgr.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD
FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BREMEN.
Spree, Tu., April 20, 10 AM | Trave, Tu., May 25, 10 AM
Trave, Tu., April 27, 10 AM | Havel, Tu., May 11, 10 AM
Lahn, Tu., May 4, 10 AM | Saale, Tu., May 18, 10 AM
CHERBOURG, PARIS, BREMEN.
Spree, Tu., April 20, 10 AM | Aller, Sat., May 15, 10 AM
Twin Screw Passenger Service.
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.
Friedrich der Grosse....Thursday, April 22, Noon
Koenigin Luise.....Thursday, May 13, Noon
GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.
Fulda, April 24, 10 AM | Werra, May 22, 10 AM
Kaiser, May 8, 10 AM | Fulda, May 29, 10 AM
Ems, May 15, 10 AM | Kaiser, June 12, 10 AM
OELRICHS & CO., 2 BOWLING GREEN.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE
TWIN SCREW EXPRESS LINE
from New York to Plymouth, (London), Cherbourg (Paris), and Hamburg.
Normannia, Ap. 29, 10 AM | Normannia, June 3, 10 AM
Columbia, May 13, 7 AM | Columbia, June 10, 7 AM
Fr. Bismarck, May 27, 10 AM | Victoria, June 17, 7 AM
HAMBURG SERVICE by Twin-Screw Mail S.S.
Patria, April 20, 10 AM | Phoenicia, April 24, 11:30 AM
First cab., $75 up; second class, $40; steerage, $26.

THE Land OF THE Midnight Sun.
Cruises to NORWAY, the NORTH CAPE, and SPITZBERGEN, by TWIN SCREW EXPRESS S. S. FROM NEW YORK JUNE 17 and JULY 22.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37B'way, New York

American Line.
NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London—Paris.)
Sailing every Wednesday at 10 A. M.
NEW YORK...April 21 ST. LOUIS.....May 12
PARIS.....April 28 PARIS.....May 19
ST. PAUL.....May 5 ST. PAUL.....May 26
SUMMER CRUISE
to the LAND of the MIDNIGHT SUN, Iceland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Finland, Russia, By the American S. S. "Paris," Sailing from New York June 26.
Duration of cruise, 70 days.
Price of passage including side trips, $475 and upward. Send for full information and pamphlet.

Red Star Line to Antwerp
Sailing every Wednesday.
Kensing'n, Ap. 21, 8:30 AM | Southwark, May 5, 7 AM
Westernland, Apl. 28, noon | Noordland, May 12, noon
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY, Piers 14 & 15 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green.

CUNARD LINE.
TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
Campania, April 24, noon | Etruria, June 12, 1 PM
Umbria, May 1, 3 PM | Campania, June 19, 9 AM
Lucania, May 8, 9:30 AM | Umbria, June 26, 1 PM
Etruria, May 15, 2 PM | Lucania, July 3, 8 AM
Campania, May 22, 10 AM | Etruria, July 10, 1 PM
Umbria, May 29, 2 PM | Campania, July 17, 8 AM
Lucania, June 5, 8:30 AM | Aurania, July 24, noon
EXTRA SAILINGS.
Servia, May 11, 1 PM | Servia, June

GRANT DAY CELEBRATION

All Plans for the Parade Prepared, and Final Orders to be Issued Soon.

ABOUT 53,000 WILL MARCH.

An Inspection Shows Many Streets Still in Poor Condition—Merchant Marine Orders—Decorations on and About the Tomb—Reception of Official Guests.

Everything which goes to make up the general plan of the Grant Day celebration is now decided upon, and the heads of all the divisions are busy upon their last general orders. Gen. Dodge and members of his staff are busy upon the general order for the parade and will issue it to-morrow. Rear Admiral Frank G. Osborn, in command of the Merchant Marine, will issue his orders to-day or to-morrow, and the Committee on Transportation has completed all arrangements for bringing the guests of the city here in time.

So far as can be ascertained, about 53,000 men will be in line. Nothing has arisen to change the plans, and the success of the parade, Gen. Dodge says, appears to be assured.

Along the Line of March.

Gen. Dodge also announced the result of his tour of inspection over the line of march Saturday afternoon. Accompanied by members of his staff, every street over which the parade will pass was examined. The streets to be occupied pending the time of falling into the marching column were also inspected. One Hundred and Nineteenth Street is closed now, and in the course of construction, but the Department of Public Works announces that it will be entirely clear by April 21.

The west side of Riverside Drive, from One Hundred and Nineteenth Street to the southwest steps of the tomb is not in good shape. Claremont Avenue is being repaired. Building material belonging to Columbia University litters the side of the Boulevard near One Hundred and Sixteenth Street and One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, between the Boulevard and Amsterdam Avenue, is in very bad shape. "It is important to have this fixed," Gen. Dodge says. Near One Hundred and Thirteenth Street and Amsterdam Avenue there are a sewer opening and piles of sand and iron beams. Between Amsterdam and Morningside Avenues, on One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, it is very rough, and will make difficult marching.

West End Avenue, between One Hundred and First and One Hundred and Second Streets, is obstructed with building material on the west side. One Hundred and Ninth Street, between Columbus and Amsterdam Avenues, is obstructed by two piles of building material. A stationary engine occupies the northern part of the roadway of Sixty-sixth Street, east of Columbus Avenue. One Hundred and Eighth Street, between the Boulevard and Amsterdam Avenue, is in a bad condition. Building material is found in Sixty-fifth Street, east of Columbus Avenue, and also in Eighty-fifth Street, west of Amsterdam Avenue. Ninety-sixth Street, west of Columbus Avenue, is torn up. In front of 213 West Sixty-seventh Street there is a sewer opening. Building materials are found from 137 to 141 West Sixty-seventh Street. There are sewer openings from 215 to 235 West Sixty-eighth Street. Sewer openings are also found from 225 to 235 West Sixty-ninth Street, while, from 242 to 252 West Seventieth Street and at West End Avenue and Seventy-first Street are building materials and debris. All these obstructions must be removed by April 27.

The Merchant Marine Parade.

Rear Admiral Frank C. Osborn, in charge of the merchant marine, said yesterday that, up to this time, 125 applications have been received. He has fixed upon no definite order yet, because the addition of new vessels necessitates a change in programme every day.

One important rule of the parade has been misinterpreted in some of the newspapers, and the Admiral wants it set right. In referring to the procedure of the vessels, it was stated that the merchant marine must pass between the columns of men of war. The contrary is the rule. None of the merchant marine fleet must pass between the columns of the men of war.

Decorations About the Tomb.

The following specifications for the decorations about the tomb have been announced:

"For the decorations of stands and platforms of all the exposed stands—B, C, D, E, F, and G, facing the East and West Drive; also, the southern exposure of Stands A, C, and Lower G—royal purple bunting. At the speakers' desk will be draped the flag of the United States. The reviewing stand will be draped in the same way with the official flag of the President; the design will be in clear evidence. On the south side of Stands C, A, and G will be hung on poles the eighteen corps flags of the army, which will be designated by the architect, John H. Duncan. These flags will be about seven feet long and five feet wide.

"On the tomb itself there will be no decorations, except double victory palms bound on the face of each column of the front and one or more laid on the sarcophagus. They will be bound to the columns with purple silk, or the same color as that used in the window of the tomb. The north end of Stand G will be covered with purple bunting.

"Wherever designated on main stand the architect will place the colors of the foreign countries, either as draperies or as flags. Stands J, I, and H will have the front designated in the National colors, with the motto, 'Let Us Have Peace,' in the centre of the space on the drive. The south end of the stand will be draped also in the National colors where exposed on One Hundred and Twenty-second Street. These will be used in straight lines, with festoons of blue ground and white stars. The color of blue to predominate in all hangings."

Decorations have already begun to make their appearance throughout the city. Along the line of march bunting is being brought out and flagpoles erected. The committee has received a number of letters suggesting decoration schemes. One received yesterday was from a man who proposes that kites, shaped like a shield, be distributed to the small boys throughout the city on April 27. These kites are to be of the National colors, with small paper flags attached to the tail. "The effect of thousands of these kites in the air," concludes the suggester, "would be indescribable."

Reception of the Guests.

Adelbert H. Steele, Secretary of the Committee on Transportation, announced yesterday that arrangements have been made to bring 120 guests up from Washington, exclusive of the Senate and House of Representatives. The President and some of the party will come over the Pennsylvania Railroad. The Vice President will come by way of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. The two parties will include the President and his family, the Cabinet, the Diplomatic Corps, and the United States Supreme Court Justices. The train will leave Washington on Monday, and will arrive here about 4 o'clock in the afternoon. The time of return has been fixed upon as Wednesday morning. "This," said Mr. Steele, "does not provide for those of the party who may desire to attend the ball at the Waldorf on Wednesday evening. We do not know who have accepted invitations to the ball, and at present cannot decide definitely for them."

The committee is afraid now that the supply of saddles for the parade may fall short. The difficulty of finding horses being overcome to a great extent, the stablemen now say they have no saddles. Calls have been made upon harness dealers generally to assist in the emergency.

Special Order, No. 80, issued from Governors Island, the headquarters of the Department of the East, specifies the United States troops which are to assist in the parade, as has already been made public. Col. William M. Graham, Fifth Artillery, will command the artillery; Col. Samuel S. Sumner, Sixth Cavalry, the cavalry, and Lieut. Col. William S. Worth, Thirteenth Infantry, the infantry.

Gen. Miles, commanding the United States Army, called on Mayor Strong with Col. Colgate Hoyt, yesterday, and talked over the Grant monument exercises with him. Gen. Miles was in search of some additional grand-stand tickets for friends, and the Mayor said that he would consult Gen. Dodge about it.

PLANS FOR PUBLIC SAFETY.

Park and Police Conferences with Mayor Strong.

The members of the Park Board held a long conference with the Mayor yesterday as to plans for insuring the safety of the crowds that will gather on the heights about Claremont and Riverside Park to view the Grant Monument parade on April 27. It was decided to stretch ropes around all the cliffs, and to station a number of park policemen at the dangerous places.

Secretary Leary was directed to request the Chinese Minister to have the tree which Li Hung Chang desires planted near the tomb ready for setting out on the day of the dedication.

Chief Conlin called upon the Mayor yesterday to confer about the police arrangements from One Hundred and Nineteenth Street to the tomb. President McMillan of the Park Board notified Gen. Dodge that the park police, owing to lack of numbers, will be unable to take charge of the territory. The Chief said that while he is willing to do everything that is in his power, he does not want a clash of authority or shirking of responsibility. For that reason he saw the Mayor, who advised him to confer with President McMillan. He will do so to-day.

Chief Conlin also asked Mayor Strong to veto the resolution of the Aldermen allowing trucks to stand on side streets intersecting the line of the parade, on the ground that if the trucks were permitted to block the streets it would be difficult for the police to keep the line of march clear. President Jeroloman and Alderman Goodman had previously asked the Mayor to sanction the resolution, and he had suggested that the resolution should be amended so that only three trucks could stand on each side of the streets, and these on one side of the streets only. The Mayor explained this to Chief Conlin, who said that the resolution should be further amended so that the trucks should be in position by 8 o'clock on the morning of the parade. The matter will be discussed by the Aldermen to-day.

THE MAYOR'S PROCLAMATION.

All Citizens Asked to Decorate Their Premises.

Mayor Strong issued the following proclamation yesterday:

To the Citizens of the City of New York:

On Tuesday, the 27th inst., as already announced in the public prints, the ceremonies incident to the transfer by the Grant Monument Association to the City of New York of the tomb of Gen. Ulysses S. Grant will be held at the tomb, on Riverside Drive.

On that occasion the city will have as its guests the President and Vice President of the United States, representatives of foreign Governments, and distinguished citizens of our own country, representing all the departments of the Federal, State, and City Governments, brought together to do homage to the memory of the illustrious General the care of whose tomb will become a sacred trust to the city.

The route of the parade will be from Twenty-sixth Street north on Madison Avenue, thence to Fifty-fifth Street, thence west to Fifth Avenue, thence north to Fifty-ninth Street, thence up the Boulevard to Seventy-second Street and Riverside Drive. The President and his escorting party will start from the Fifth Avenue Hotel over the route of parade at 9:30 A. M. The military and civic parade will start from Twenty-sixth Street and Madison Avenue at 11 A. M.

The officials in charge are making every effort to have the exercises marked with a dignity and decorum proper to such an occasion. I therefore appeal to our citizens to add their tribute, so far as may be, by having all the buildings along the route of parade properly decorated with the American flag, and throughout the city, whether on the line of route of parade or not, it seems to be fitting that there should be an ample display of the National colors wherever possible.

The services of Gen. Grant assured to our people the honor of the American flag, and our respect to his memory can be wisely and consistently evidenced by its fullest display on that day when the City of New York becomes the official custodian of his remains. W. L. STRONG, Mayor.

THE CONFEDERATE VETERANS.

Many Expected to Join in the Tribute to Gen. Grant.

The Confederate veterans will not parade in a body in the Grant memorial ceremonies. Still, however, there are many who would like the opportunity of honoring the memory of the distinguished Federal leader, as evidenced by the applications received by the Sons of Confederate Veterans to join them. Therefore it has been decided to invite all Confederate veterans who would care to participate in the parade to attend the meeting to be held to-day at the Marlborough Hotel, at 8:30 P. M., or to send their names and addresses to Col. James R. Branch, 2 Wall Street, New York City. They will be assigned a place in line as the guests of the Sons of Confederates, and can appear as they prefer, either mounted or dismounted. Col. A. G. Dickinson, Commander of the Confederate Camp of New York, and his staff, and Comrade C. Broadway Rouss have also been invited as especial guests.

A general order, issued by Commander James R. Branch, says:

"The proposed parade of Sons of Confederate Veterans meets with the approval of many Confederates. Col. A. G. Dickinson, their commander of the New York Camp, has written to each member requesting his assistance for our success. We are desirous of making a parade of which the South will be proud. Our sentiments do not show that we think one whit less of the 'Lost Cause' than Southerners should, but it will prove to the North that the hatchet has been buried, and that we can show to the memory of a gallant foeman the same magnanimity which he displayed at Appomattox, when our fathers surrendered to him, and were allowed to retain their horses to plow the fields and their side arms, not overlooking the fact that Gen. Grant's commissary issued rations to our starving men.

"We will parade in two divisions, mounted and dismounted. The necessary uniform is a gray hat and white gloves. The Stonewall Brigdade Band from Virginia is to lead our procession. This organization is historical, and went through the entire war in Jackson's Corps, and six of the original members will be with us. The rendezvous will be at Washington Arch, foot of Fifth Avenue, April 27, 11 A. M. sharp."

A BRITISH CRUISER HERE.

First of the Foreign War Vessels to Be in the Parade.

The British cruiser Talbot, the finest vessel of her class in the English Navy, and the first of the foreign men-of-war that are to represent the Old World countries in the Grant celebration next Tuesday, steamed through the Narrows at 7:30 o'clock yesterday morning, saluted as she passed Forts Wadsworth and Hamilton, and took her way up the North River, where she anchored off Fortieth Street.

Her long black hull, with its stripe of white running along below the gunwale, and her two yellow funnels and yellow ventilators above, made an odd contrast, which attracted immediate attention, aside from the glistening white guns on her decks.

The Talbot has just come from Port Antonio, Jamaica, which she left on April 14, and will start for Bermuda one week from to-morrow. She is Captained by Edward H. Gamble, her Commander is Lewis Bayly, and E. Hunter is First Lieutenant. The vessel has a complement of 450 men. She was originally a first-class cruiser, but as the size of these vessels has been increased, she has dropped into the second class, in which she has first place. She was finished last Summer, and is a finely equipped and an especially roomy boat. She is built of steel, with wood sheathing. She is 360 feet long, has a beam of 52 feet, a mean draught of about 20 feet 6 inches, and a maximum draught of two feet more. Her displacement in tons is 5,600. A double screw propeller, with engines of 8,000 indicated horse power, natural draught, furnishes her motive power. She carries a formidable array of 21 guns, all of them quick-firing.

The Royal Sugar Commission, appointed by the Government of Great Britain some months ago to examine the sugar industry in the British West Indies, was taken aboard on Feb. 6. The members are Sir Henry Norman, former Governor General of Jamaica and Governor General of India, who is over eighty years old; Sir Edward Grey, who is prominent in English politics, and is accompanied by Lady Grey; Sir David Barbour, a well-known British financier; Dr. Norris, and Sydney Olivier, the Secretary.

There was a misunderstanding about the Talbot's salute yesterday morning. The cruiser fired the usual salute, twenty-one guns, when she passed through the Narrows. Neither Fort Wadsworth nor Fort Hamilton had any authority to return it. The officers of the Talbot did not know that the colors at Castle Williams were the proper objects of salute, and, as their guns did not speak as they passed Governors Island, they got no recognition there. Col. Worth, the commander at that post, had already prepared to answer the Talbot's salute, and the guns were fired half an hour later, after he had received a dispatch saying that the British cruiser had saluted at the Narrows. Capt. George R. Cecil, who was later sent on board the visitor to extend the customary courtesies to her commander, explained the mistake.

THE NAVAL RECEPTION.

All the Distinguished Official Visitors to be Present.

One of the most brilliant events of the Grant memorial exercises will be the reception to the officers of the foreign and United States vessels, which will take place at the Waldorf on the evening of April 28. Both of the ballrooms, the palm garden, the café, and banqueting rooms, and many of the adjacent apartments will be thrown together for the occasion and appropriately decorated. Three bands will furnish the music for dancing, and an elaborate supper will be served.

All the distinguished official guests of the city have been invited. The President is expected to be present, together with the Governors of the States and their staffs and the members of the Diplomatic Corps.

The committee in charge of the entertainment is composed of Mayor Strong, Commander Jacob W. Miller, Chairman; Alonzo B. Cornell, S. Nicholson Kane, George D. F. Barton, Howard Carroll, Admiral Henry Erben, Elbridge T. Gerry, George J. Gould, Robert M. Thompson, Park Benjamin, Capt. Alfred T. Mahan, Henry K. McHarg, Edward C. O'Brien, Benjamin F. Tracy, Alfred Van Santvoord, William C. Whitney, Frank G. Osborn, W. Butler Duncan, Jr., J. Arden Harriman, and Albert R. Shattuck, Secretary.

The selection of guests, other than the naval officers and the foreign guests, has been left to the General Committee, and tickets can be obtained only on recommendation of members of the General Committee and Committee on Naval Affairs. William Butler Duncan, Jr., has immediate charge of the issuing of tickets.

Elevated Roads Prepared.

General Manager Fransioli of the Manhattan Railway Company said yesterday that while the resources of the company would no doubt be greatly taxed April 27 by the traveling public, ample facilities would be furnished. "The points of crowding," he said, "will be from Sixty-sixth Street up to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street. I do not think we shall have to look for as many patrons as during the Columbian celebration, when in one day we carried more than 1,100,000 persons."

ROOSEVELT TAKES HIS OFFICE.

Now in Charge as Assistant Secretary of the Navy.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—Theodore Roosevelt, the newly appointed Assistant Secretary of the Navy, arrived here to-day and qualified in his new office.

His predecessor, Mr. McAdoo, had prepared a memorandum of the business which would come before him for immediate consideration, and in addition he spent an hour with Mr. Roosevelt, instructing him in his new duties.

SUNK IN THE ST. LAWRENCE.

The Steamer Maszna Goes Down in a Heavy Gale.

OGDENSBURG, N. Y., April 19.—The steamer Maszna, Capt. Frank Dana, plying between this place and Alexandria Bay, sank this afternoon near the mainland, about seven miles up the St. Lawrence River from Ogdensburg. She was bound for the Thousand Islands with an all-deck load, fifteen tons of plaster and 8,000 feet of lumber for the New York Casino.

A fifty-mile-an-hour northwest gale was blowing, and the steamer was obliged to run broadside to the wind for some distance. The windows in the bulwarks were crushed in by the swells, and her cargo shifted. An effort was made to beach the steamer. She is now resting in fourteen feet of water. Wreckers will go to her as soon as the gale dies down.

OHIO TOWN FIRED BY TRAMPS.

Three Vagrants Driven Out of Burning Berea at the Point of a Gun.

BEREA, Ohio, April 19.—The business portion of Berea was nearly wiped out by fire this morning. The fire started in the Shumway Block, which was soon burned to the ground, and communicated to J. C. Nope's dry goods store, Dr. T. Gould's store, the City Hotel, Mrs. H. M. Rockwood, proprietor; F. E. Beckwith's livery stable, L. H. Chevalier's carriage and blacksmith's shop, Fred L. Smedley's photograph gallery, Mrs. William Magley's restaurant, the Miller Block, S. S. Brown's jewelry store, P. Cannon's coal office, Martin Zurich's shoe shop, C. W. Heater & Co.'s shoe store, P. C. Quayle's home, and Dr. W. Clark's home. The heaviest losses are on the Shumway Block and the Miller Block, which will aggregate $20,000 each. The total loss will reach $80,000. Berea has no water works, so a detachment of the Cleveland Fire Department secured water from a branch of the river about a quarter of a mile from the town. The fire was attributed to tramps, and Deputy Sheriff J. E. Asling drove three of them out of town at the point of a gun. A mad dog in the excitement of the fire went mad and bit several people before it was shot. The fire was under control at noon.

Col. George Duryea's Will.

JAMAICA, L. I., April 19.—An application has been filed in the Queens County Surrogate's Court for the probate of the will of Col. George Duryea of Glen Cove, who died in St. Vincent's Hospital, in New York, on April 1. The estate is worth $103,000. All is personal property, with the exception of $14,000, which is real estate. The following is the distribution: Mrs. Cynthia Perkins, his sister, $28,000; Mrs. Ann Elizabeth Perkins, $6,000; Jennie Duryea, $7,000; Myra Duryea, $14,000. The children of Henry T. Duryea are to have these amounts: Edith, $7,000; Bessie, $9,000; Oscar, $7,300; Herbert, $2,750, and Lester, $5,050. All reside in Glen Cove. Ada A. Cummins, the testator's niece, gets $9,000, and another niece, Helen Cummins, receives $7,500.

Judgment for the Metropolitan.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 19.—Judge Shumway of the Superior Court this afternoon handed down a decision in the case of Dr. Austin B. Fuller against the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company of New York. The case involved about $100,000 in life-insurance policies, the reserve fund clause being the point in dispute. Judgment is given for the insurance company. An appeal to the Supreme Court will be taken by Dr. Fuller.

An Attempted Dynamite Wreck.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., April 19.—An attempt was made early yesterday morning to blow up the handsome new residence of Oliver C. Jennings, son of the late O. B. Jennings of the Standard Oil Company, on Osborn Hill, Fairfield. Two dynamite bombs were placed in the fine Doric columns in the rear of the house, and two of them were shattered by the explosion, doing $150 damage. The noise of the explosion was heard a mile away.

An Ohio Politician Insane.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, April 19.—George Hobson, Clerk of the Courts for Hamilton County, and for many years County Recorder, was found wandering about in a wild condition. He is at the hospital, and is pronounced hopelessly insane. He was the chief lieutenant of George B. Cox, the recognized Republican boss, and had for years himself been one of the most prominent politicians in this city.

Thousands of Flounders Came in.

GOOD GROUND, L. I., April 19.—The high gale partly filled the new inlet which connects the ocean with Shinnecock Bay with sand, which washes in at every high tide. During the two weeks it was open thousands of flounders and alewives came into Shinnecock Bay.

ROYAL
BAKING
POWDER
Absolutely Pure

COL. BATTERSBY'S STORY

The Aged Soldier Artist Tells How His Picture Was Held Up to Ridicule.

MRS. TUPPER ALSO A WITNESS.

She Admits that His Canvas Had Served Her as a Model for Her Description — The Suit Closely Contested.

Col. Jenyns C. Battersby's suit for libel to recover $25,000 from Peter Fenelon Collier, owner of Once a Week, was continued yesterday in Part IV. of the Supreme Court before Justice Bischoff and a jury. In the Christmas number of the periodical for 1892 there was published a story by Edith Sessions Tupper, called "The Colonel's Christmas." The hero is a poor artist-soldier who has painted a large but inferior picture of the meeting between Grant and Lee at Appomattox which he is ambitious of having exhibited at the World's Fair.

Col. Battersby's action is based on the claim that he and his picture were described in that article, which he says held him up to ridicule, representing him in poverty and death. Several witnesses testified upon the first day of the trial that in Mrs. Tupper's hero they recognized Col. Battersby as the model, and also that they deemed the picture a valuable work. Afterward the jury went to the studio to see the picture.

The plaintiff took the stand yesterday morning. He is seventy-five years of age. He said he had always sketched more or less; that he had served in the army from 1861 to 1865, and was present at the meeting of Grant and Lee. Afterward he had painted the picture.

"In what condition was the studio?" asked Mr. Wehle, the plaintiff's attorney.

"Oh, things were thrown about, without responsibility to any one."

"What was your own condition? You are described as hungry-eyed."

"I suppose I was rough. I always am when I paint. I am a workingman, and wore clothes to suit."

"Was there a bed in the studio?"

"Yes, there was a bed. Not a miserable bed."

"On Christmas Day in 1892 did any one call at your studio?" asked Mr. Wehle.

"Your Honor, I object," began Lawyer Fenton.

"But, your Honor, the article states that the Colonel was dead at Christmas," urged the counsel for the plaintiff, "and I wish to show that he was alive at that time."

Judge Bischoff looked up. "Why, the man is here," he exclaimed, amid the laughter of all in the courtroom.

The plaintiff then described his picture. The likenesses of the general officers represented, he said, had been done partly from photographs. The horse, saddle, and spurs of the Confederate commander were painted from photographs. Several gentlemen, he said, had been assisting him with money to enable him to complete the picture in time for the fair. Among them were Morris K. Jesup, Levi P. Morton, Lewis H. Sayres, Erastus Wiman, Charles P. Daly, C. P. Huntington, Theodore Havemeyer, R. G. Dun, and Gen. Horace Porter.

Julius Chambers, who was editor of Once a Week at the time the article in question was published, took the stand for the defense. He said he had regarded the story as founded upon fact, but largely fictitious. He had ordered that all references which could identify the hero with any living man should be eliminated.

Mrs. Edith Sessions Tupper described her visit to Col. Battersby's studio in 1892 when she had found material for the story. She told of her impressions of the artist as a man superior to his surroundings and said that after her visit she and Mr. Chambers had seen him at Thanksgiving dinner. She had urged her father to have the picture accepted by the World's Fair Committee.

She acknowledged that the picture had served her as a model for her description in the story. The case will be continued to-day.

THE NEW CABLE-CAR GRIP.

Already Attached to About Fifty of the Cars of the Broadway Road.

Pedestrians on Union Square were greatly interested yesterday afternoon in watching the operation of the new slow-speed grip which is being attached to the cars of the Metropolitan Traction Company to do away with the danger at the Fourteenth Street curve. The new grip was invented by Chief Gripman Kane of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, and was accepted by Chief Engineer Pierson. It has already been attached to between forty and fifty cars. President Vreeland said yesterday that the device was working successfully, and that all of the cable cars would be equipped with it as quickly as possible.

It was noticeable that on the westerly track there was much congestion for some distance above Fifteenth Street, and that southbound cars moved slowly from above Seventeenth to the curve itself, but when they reached the beginning of the curve they took a fresh impetus and whisked around the two turns as merrily as ever. The congestion gave rise to reports that it might be necessary to reduce the number of cars in order to avoid frequent blocks in Broadway. President Vreeland authorized the statement that he anticipated no trouble from congestion of traffic on account of reducing the speed on curves. "There certainly will be no reduction in the number of cars run," said Mr. Vreeland. "The public would not stand any diminution of traffic facilities. Even by using all of the cars that we can put on the line now, we cannot carry all of the people that want to ride."

Chief Engineer Pierson explained that it probably would not be found necessary to carry every car around the curves at a creeping pace. There were certain hours in the day when it was perfectly safe to let the cars round the curves at their ordinary rate of speed. The great advantage of the new grip was that it gave the gripman absolute control of his car on curves as well as on a straight course. Under the old system a gripman could not slow up on curves without losing the cable; the new device enables him to slow up safely whenever he pleases.

Seventh Regiment Anniversary.

All of the Seventh Regiment Armory flags were flying yesterday and there was a liberal display of bunting at the Seventh Regiment Veterans' Club in commemoration of the departure of the Seventh for the seat of war on April 19, 1861. Many of the older members of the regiment assembled in an informal and social way either at the armory or in the club, during the day and evening, and celebrated the anniversary. A regimental song descriptive of this memorable event was written by Lieut. H. C. Duval of Company I some time ago. It is entitled "The Cross of Honor."

Prize for a History of Belgium.

His Majesty the King of the Belgians, has instituted an international prize of 25,000f., to be awarded in 1901, for the best work on the military history of the Belgians from the time of the Roman invasion up to this day. The writer may use either the French, Flemish, English, German, Italian, or Spanish language. Authors competing should send in their work before Jan. 1, 1901, to the Minister of the Interior and of Public Instruction, at Brussels.

Our Yearly Silk Sale
IN BOTH STORES.

The different lines of our extensive Retail Black and Colored Silk Stocks will be represented; large transfers from our Wholesale Department and recent deliveries from our Clifton Silk Mills and other factories will be included.

This collection of Moirés, Satins, Foulards, Brocades, Indias, Taffetas and other Novelties will constitute a Silk Sale unprecedented for variety, price and quality.

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.
Broadway and 11th St.

MAYOR STRONG'S PROBLEM.

Hard to Find the Sort of Man He Wants for Police Commissioner Who Is Willing to Accept.

Mayor Strong did not announce the appointment of Theodore Roosevelt's successor as Police Commissioner yesterday, although Mr. Roosevelt had gone to Washington and taken his place as Assistant Secretary of the Navy.

The Mayor said that he had offered the Police Commissionership to a Republican of high standing, and that he had expected him to accept. On Sunday night, however, the Mayor received a message from the man he had selected in which he declined the office.

"Our communications upon the subject," said the Mayor yesterday, "were confidential, and so I don't care to say to whom I offered the appointment."

The Mayor was asked if he had not made another selection.

"I have not," he replied. "I have been too busy to-day to give the matter the consideration it deserves. I may think of somebody to-night, but it may be several days before I am able to make an appointment. It is a very hard matter to get the right kind of a man. I want to appoint, if possible, a Commissioner as capable as Mr. Roosevelt, and one who will be able to succeed him at the head of the Police Department. Men of this kind do not desire office, as a rule, and it is difficult to induce them to accept when you think you have found just the kind of a man you need for a particular place.

"I suppose they can get along at Police Headquarters for a few days with three Commissioners. The three of them cannot make matters any worse than they have been, and I shall take time to find a man who suits me fairly well."

The Mayor sent for Police Commissioner Andrews and talked with him for some time about the affairs of the department. Chief of Police Conlin called, but it was said that his visit was about the police arrangements for Grant Monument Day. Gen. Henry L. Burnett also called on the Mayor, but the latter said that his visit had nothing to do with the Police Commissionership.

BILLS BEFORE THE MAYOR.

Pension for William Mahoney Disapproved—Mayor Wurster Confers.

Among the bills that were before Mayor Strong yesterday for public hearing was one placing the name of William Mahoney on the pension roll of the Fire Department. Mr. Mahoney resigned from the department twenty-three years ago. Several firemen told the Mayor that after being so many years out of active service Mahoney was not entitled to a pension. The Mayor sent the bill back to Albany, disapproved.

The bills providing for a pension fund for the uniformed force on the Brooklyn Bridge out of their own salaries and providing for a tenure of office for the uniformed force were discussed, but the Mayor did not reach a decision upon them. Mayor Wurster had a brief talk with Mayor Strong before the hearing on these bills.

The bills providing for booths on the Brooklyn Bridge for the use of the bridge policemen in stormy weather and for turning the new Criminal Court Building over to the custody of the Department of Public Works were approved, as was also the bill giving formal authority to the East River Bridge Commission to build the new bridge.

FUND FOR THE NEW CATHEDRAL.

At St. Bartholomew's $21,000 Was Contributed on Easter Morning.

In St. Bartholomew's Protestant Episcopal Church, at Forty-fourth Street and Madison Avenue, the collection taken up on Easter morning was for building the new Cathedral of St. John the Divine. About a month ago, Bishop Potter preached from St. Bartholomew's pulpit, and spoke of the importance of the cathedral to the Church in this city. At the close of the Bishop's address, Dr. Greer, the rector of the church, announced the collection for the cathedral fund on Easter Sunday.

In accordance with this announcement the collection was made, and the sum of $21,000 was put upon the plate. Dr. Greer said yesterday that he expected that additional amounts would be received, which would make the entire Easter offering about $25,000. He said that the congregation generally manifested an interest in the cause.

The Easter offerings at Calvary Episcopal Church, Fourth Avenue and Twenty-first Street, Sunday amounted to $20,000.

Highwaymen on the Heights.

Henry Thoms of Union Township, N. J., with his wife and young son, visited friends in New York on Sunday. It was nearly midnight when they left the trolley car that carried them back to the Heights. Just before they reached home two men sprang upon them from the shadow of a building and felled Thoms with a slungshot. Disregarding the screams of Thom's wife and child, they proceeded to search his pockets as he lay unconscious. Mrs. Thoms continued to scream and an answering shout was heard from the next corner, whereupon the footpads fled, leaving $125 which Thoms carried in an inside pocket of his vest. Thoms was found to be suffering from a severe scalp wound, there being a gash three inches long on the back of his head.

Her Husband Has Disappeared.

Mrs. William Schlusser of 84 South Ninth Street, Brooklyn, has reported to the police of that city the disappearance of her husband, to whom she was married last Thursday. Mrs. Schlusser said yesterday that since their marriage they had lived at her present address, and that they had intended to sail for Germany to-day. Her husband left the house yesterday morning, and after his disappearance she found all her jewelry, $250 in money, and other articles were gone. He left a note in which he said that he would be back shortly.

Mayor Fagan's Appointments.

Mayor Fagan of Hoboken yesterday appointed three new members of the Board of Education. They are Cornelius H. Carling, Democrat, and Herman Voll and Frank J. Lees, Republicans. Charles A. Hicks, Democrat, whose term also expired, was reappointed. The new board organized by electing Edward Russ President, and Mr. Kerr Secretary.

Newark Telephone Case Postponed.

The hearing on an application for the appointment of a receiver for the Newark Telephone Company was postponed yesterday by Vice Chancellor Pitney, in Jersey City, until next Monday. One of the lawyers for the plaintiff was absent.

SOROSIS'S SOLEMN SERVICE.

MEMORIAL EXERCISES IN HONOR OF DEAD MEMBERS.

Three Passed Away in the Last Year, Mrs. Youmans's Death Being Tragic—A Special Musical Programme.

There was an air of solemnity over Sorosis yesterday. The table at which sat the President and chief speakers of the day was decorated with Easter lilies and other white flowers. Sorosis was celebrating her third annual memorial day.

The celebration was in the nature of a memorial service. It began with an invocation and ended with a benediction by the Rev. Phoebe Hannaford, and at the close of the invocation the members of Sorosis present joined in the Lord's Prayer.

The Sorosis Carol Club sang several selections, among them "Abide with Me" and "The Angel" and "Lift Thine Eyes," trios. "Crossing the Bar" was sung by Clara E. Stutsman.

The three members of Sorosis who have passed away since last memorial day are Mrs. Elizabeth P. Higgins, Mrs. Harriet M. Crall, and Mrs. Sarah E. Youmans, the latter being Treasurer of the club. Her death, which occurred last Summer in Norway, was particularly tragic, a carriage in which she and her husband rode being hurled over an embankment, so that both lost their lives.

The address in the memory of Mrs. Youmans was made yesterday by Mrs. Septima M. Collis. Mrs. Hannaford made the address upon Mrs. Crall, and Mrs. Romelia L. Clapp upon Mrs. Higgins. Mrs. Ella Dietz Clymer spoke upon the "Dual Aspects of Death," and the President, Mrs. Hall, made an address.

PROF. GEORGE E. HARDY BURIED.

Funeral in St. Agnes's Church Attended by Students and Friends.

George E. Hardy, Professor of English Language and Literature in the College of the City of New York, who died on Thursday from appendicitis, was buried yesterday.

The funeral was held in St. Agnes's Church, East Forty-third Street, at 10 o'clock. The Easter decorations of the previous day remained in the church, and were augmented with fresh floral offerings. The casket rested upon a bier in the central aisle, with lighted tapers on either side. The church was thronged with friends.

When the students reported at the college yesterday they were informed there would be no session, and all were dismissed except the junior and senior classes. The members of these classes marched in a body to the church and occupied seats on either side of the casket. The entire Faculty of the college, headed by President Webb, was present, as were also representatives from the School Board, State Teachers' Association, Trustees of the college, and other bodies.

Solemn requiem mass was sung by the Rev. Dr. Brann, rector of St. Agnes's, assisted by the full church choir. Assisting Dr. Brann were the Rev. Dr. Laughlin, Chancellor of the Diocese of Philadelphia; the Rev. Father Mitchell, Chancellor of the Diocese of Brooklyn; the Rev. Thomas E. Murphy, President of St. Francis Xavier's College, and other well-known clergymen. The pall bearers were John A. Mooney, LL. D.; Charles G. Herberrman, M. D.; Dr. James F. Simonds, David Kaiser, J. G. Terwilliger, and H. S. Bachman.

Dr. Brann delivered a short address, eulogizing Prof. Hardy, who was his personal friend. He was deeply affected, as were many of his auditors. The burial was at Raymond Cemetery, Westchester.

Passengers for Europe.

Among the passengers booked to sail today on European vessels are the following:

North German Lloyd steamship Spree, for Cherbourg, Plymouth, and Southampton—Mrs. R. Bial, Mr. and Mrs. William H. Black, George Betz, D. F. Boyden, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Caldwell, the Misses Caldwell, Dr. J. T. Duncan, Philip Keppler, and Mr. and Mrs. A. Marburg.

Hamburg-American Line steamship Patria, for Hamburg—J. H. A. Froes, Miss Guthrie, Mrs. Marie Holst, and Mr. and Mrs. David.

On the American Line steamship New York, which sails to-morrow for Southampton, the following are booked among others: Samuel M. Jarvis, President of the North American Trust Company; Mr. and Mrs. M. C. Arnot, Mr. and Mrs. Bryce J. Allan, Charles Frohman, Mrs. F. O. French, James Finlay, Maurice Grau, Mrs. J. B. Gibson, Mr. and Mrs. Mapleson, Prof. and Mrs. James M. Munyon, Col. L. A. Mackiosh, Mr. and Mrs. Roger A. Newell, Mme. Olitzka, Pol Plançon, Jean de Reszke, Edouard de Reszke, Anton Seidl, and E. J. Will.

An Old Cordage Suit Revived.

The old suit of Mrs. Eliza Wall against the Cordage Trust Company to determine the value of her husband's property when the business of Wall & Sons was absorbed by the trust was again before Chancellor McGill, at Jersey City, yesterday. The trust paid $400,000 for the firm's interest, but Mrs. Wall claims that the price should have been $1,000,000. She now asks leave to examine the books from 1872 to 1890, with a view of establishing the value of the goodwill. Counsel for defendants thought it would be sufficient to go back to 1888. Decision was reserved.

Cornelius Vanderbilt's Health.

Cornelius Vanderbilt and his family will return to their New York residence from Washington, this week. Although benefited greatly by his six weeks' sojourn in the National capital, Mr. Vanderbilt will not be able to attend the annual meeting of the New York Central Railroad to be held in Albany on Wednesday. His brothers, William K. and Frederick Vanderbilt, his brother-in-law, H. McK. Twombly, and Chauncey M. Depew, will represent the Vanderbilt interest there.

The Lakewood Hotel Closing.

The Lakewood Hotel, at Lakewood, will close Thursday. The season just ended, it is announced, has been the most successful the hotel has ever enjoyed.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

EASTER WEDDING GIFTS,
ARTISTIC AND USEFUL.

This spring we have an enormous stock of novel and handsome designs suitable for wedding gifts.

Music Cabinets, Curio Cabinets, Ladies' Desks, Chiffoniers, Chairs, Tables, Bookcases, Antique Hall Chairs, Library Tables, Cheval Glasses, Oriental Rugs, Rich Sofa Cushions, etc.

Never before have designs been so varied and unique.

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NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

BIERSTADT LIBRARY SALE

First Editions of James Russell Lowell and William Morris's Publications in Active Demand.

HIGH PRICES WERE THE RULE.

Figures Obtained at the Foote Sale Three Years Ago Generally Surpassed—A Translation of Montaigne's "Essays" Brings the Star Price, $115.

The sale of the second section of the library of the late Edward Hale Bierstadt,